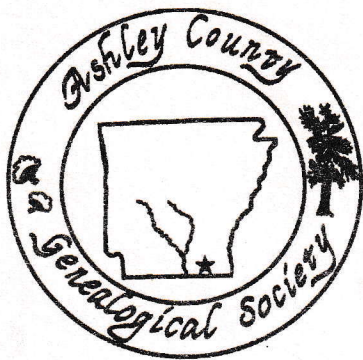


*K*ⁱⁿ *collecting*

A Quarterly Devoted to Genealogical Research in Ashley County, Arkansas

Volume XX, No.1 & 2

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**Kin Kollecting
Volume XX
Numbers 1 and 2**

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Arkansas History Test | 2 |
| Prisoners Taken at Longview | 3 |
| Homesteaders Left Mark on Land and Paper | 16 |
| C.T. Harris Civil War Record | 18 |
| What Were Poorhouses? | 23 |
| Minie Dean Finch File | 26 |
| Murder at Moro Bay | 28 |
| Finding Your Ancestor's Land on a Map | 36 |
| The Rose Inn | 38 |
| Hospital and Nurse Training School | 40 |
| What's In a Nickname | 44 |
| A Chart of Consanguinity | 47 |
| Clues Among the Family Jewels | 50 |
| Old Occupations | 55 |
| Descendents of Hiram David Goyne | 61 |
| Descendents of Charles W. Moravits | 62 |
| Descendents of Mary A Maria Miller | 63 |
| Answers to Arkansas History Test | 67 |
| Index | 68 |

Arkansas History Test

Can You Identify These Arkansas Towns???????

Instructions: Put the riddle together in order to identify a town/city in Arkansas.

The first question is an example for the rest of the test questions:

1. What a boy shoots in his gun?

(Answer: Beebe).

2. What do you do when you come to a bridge? _____

3. It's not cold and it jumps. _____

4. What you must have to mail letters. _____

5. A small stone. _____

6. A famous Indian maiden. _____

7. Pilgrims came to America in/on it. _____

8. Take out all the t's you'll have sugar. _____

9. Add "er" and it comes from McDonalds. _____

10. A large white bloom on a tree. _____

11. A United State Law officer. _____

12. A hairless door handle. _____

13. A not false male. _____

14. Tall, tall hill and your house. _____

15. Evergreen tree on a steep hillside. _____

16. Never been used place where ships dock. _____

17. Parts of three states names. _____

18. Lots of trees and larger than a town. _____

19. A single hardwood tree. _____

20. A flower not opened. _____

21. To iron a bed. _____

22. A boy's name and two thousand pounds. _____

23. A fiber manufacturing place. _____

24. Nut tree on a hill. _____

25. Kiss again. _____

As Long As We ARE REMEMBERED We NEVER Die

"Crazy" is a relative term in MY family

A family reunion is an effective form of birth control

A family tree can wither if nobody tends it's roots

Prisoners Taken at Longview

During a surprise attack by Clayton's troops at Longview, Confederate forces were overcome and over 300 were taken prisoner.

The following is the first of the list of prisoners taken at Longview and will be concluded in future issues of Kin Collecting. The majority of men captured were sent to the Union prison at Rock Island, Illinois, although many died of disease during confinement at Little Rock.

ADAMS, JESSE N. Private. 16th Ark. Mounted Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 25, 1864, and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ADAMS, MARTIN A. Private. Company "A" Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 16, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ADAMS, S. E. O. i Private. Company "D" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ALLEN, S. H. Private. Company "E" 19th Ark. Mounted Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ALLEN, W. A. Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29,

1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ANDERSON, JAMES F. Private. Company "A" 11th Ark. Mounted Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ANDREWS, JAMES G. - Private. Company "H" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ANDREWS, RICHARD - Private. Company "H" 1st. Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ANDREWS, NATHANIEL • Private. Company "H" 1st. Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864 to Rock Island, Illinois.

ASHCRAFT, J. A. - Private. Company "D" 3rd Trans-Miss. Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 25, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ATKERSON, HENRY A. Sargent. 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ATKINS, WILLIAM - Corporal. Company "E" 19th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 7, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRADLEY, D. C. 1st LET. Company "W" 19th Ark. Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released April 21, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRIGGS, JAMES - Private. Company "A" Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BATTRELL, CHARLES Private. Company "D" Woods MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined in Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRASWELL, MOSES K. Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BROWN, JOHN W. Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BAKER, GEORGE W. Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry.

Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BUCHANNAN, JACOB B. Private. Company "D" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ERANTON, RICHARD M. Private. Company "D" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

MCDUFFEY, BIRD • Private. Company "D" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BROWNING, WILLIAM H. CMS. Company "B" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRASWELL, J. G. Private. Company "E" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BARNWELL, HARVEY A. Private. Company "E" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BOLGER, G. J. Private. Company "E" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864. Forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BANGSTON, LEWIS Private. Company "G" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BUNCH, MARIAN • Private. Company "H" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died May 21, 1864. Reason for death: Measles.

BRASWELL, B. R. Private. Company "I" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died June 6, 1864. Reason: Rubeola (measles).

BUCK, JAMES W. Private. Company "K" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 29, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BLACK, J. K. P. Private. Company "K" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BIERMAN, W. S. Private. Company "B" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRADLEY, G. W. Private. Company "D" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 1864 and died May, 11, 1864 at the Prison hospital

BENNETT, OLIVER C. Private. Company "G" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died August 2, 1864. Reason: Chronic Diarrhea.

BULLETT, JOHN A. Private. Webb's 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRICKLEY, J. C. Private. Company "C" 10th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 19, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRICKLEY, GREEN Private. Company "C" 10th Ark. Mounted Cavalry. Captured March 19, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BREWER, J. M. Private. Company "D" 12th Ark. Mounted Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRANTLEY, JACKSON Private. Company "B" 18th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BURKETT, JOHN • Private. Company "I" 24th Texas Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BRAGG, BRANCH J. Private. Company "A" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BURNS, JAMES M. Private. Company "E" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BARNES, B. W. Private. Company "E" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

BUIE, J. W. Private. Company "H" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died May 4, 1864. Reason: fever.

BOYD, M. L. Private. Company "H" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured April 6, 1864 at Longview, Confined to Little Rock May 13, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CHANDLER, W. W. Assistant Surgeon. 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 28, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

MCCLINE, JACOB M. Private. Company "A" Woods MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

COBB, BENJAMIN F. - Private. Company "B" Woods MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

COBB, D. G. - Private. Company "A" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CLEMENS, WILLIAM - Private. Company "A" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CARPENTER, ENOCH - Private. Company "C" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CHRISTIE, JOSIAH A. Private. Company "E" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CASH, JOHN - Private. Company "G" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died May 24, 1864. Reason: none given.

CASH, JAMES Private. Company "G" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died October 20, 1864. Reason: Chronic Diarrhea.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM - Private. Company "I" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died July 21, 1864. Reason: Chronic Diarrhea.

GALLOWAY, ISSAC Private. Company "D" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released August 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CARSON, WILLIAM Private. Company "D" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died June 20, 1864. Reason: Chronic Diarrhea.

CARSON, JOSEPH J. Private. Company "D" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CALLAWAY, WILLIAM C. - Private. Company "H" 10th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CABEEN, V. W. Private. Company "G" 19th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CURETON, J. L. Private. Company "G" 19th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

COX, ROBERT R. - Private. Company "D" 15th Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CHILDERS, WILLIAM - Private. Company "G" 21st Ark. Mounted Infantry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

COTHERN, DAVID C. - Private. Company "K" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

CRAIG, F. S. • Hospital Steward. Pagan's Division. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DAUGHERTY, JOHN B. Private. Company "A" Woods MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died June 22, 1864. Reason: Rubeola.

DORRITY, JAMES - Private. Company "A: Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DEEN, JACOB - Private. Company "B" Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DUNNINGHAM, J. M. Private. Company "C" Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DRACE, JAMES B. Corporal. Company "E" Wood's MO. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DENNY, REUBEN Private. Company "A" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died April 9, 1864. Reason: None given.

DONIHOO, J. N. Private. Company "B" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DUNLAP, T. J. - Private. Company "B" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864 and died June 23, 1864. Reason: Rubeola.

DUVALL, GABRIEL - Private. Company "A" Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released April 21, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DAWDY, D. J. - Private. Company "E" 11 Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DORRIS, JAMES H. - Private. Company "I" 12th Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DRAPER, R. H. Private, company "D" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

DUKE, HENRY Private. Company "G" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

ELLEGE, THOMAS R. Private. Company "E" 1st Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 4, 1864 and sent to New Orleans for "exchange."

ELLIOT, GAVENER, H. Private. Company "C" 2nd Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released June 23, 1864 and forwarded to Rock Island, Illinois.

EMERSON, WILLIAM A. Private. Company "E" Wright's Ark. Cavalry. Captured March 29, 1864 at Longview. Confined to Little Rock April 4, 1864. Released May 17, 1864 and for-

To be continued in next issue

by Myra Vanderpool Gormley, C.G.

Many families pass down stories about ancestors who homesteaded — especially in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota Territories. However, often the term is used generically and does not pertain to those who actually acquired land under the Homestead Act of 1862.

The Homestead Act was actually a series of enactments whose purpose was to distribute public lands to those who were without. Costs were minimal — just the filing fees — but there were requirements for residence, cultivation and improvement. This law enabled an estimated 783,000 citizens or intended citizens to become patented landowners. People began filing under it as early as January 1, 1863.

Initially this act provided for as much as 160 acres of federal land, which could be allotted to heads of household, widows, single persons, male or female, over the age of 21 and anyone "who has never borne arms against the United States government or given aid and comfort to its enemies."

The homesteaded property had to be consistently resided upon, built upon and cultivated over a five-year period. However, a widow could enter a separate claim from that of her deceased husband and was only required to reside upon the claim filed in her own name. An applicant could not be owner of any other property totaling 160 acres or more. If a person owned 40 acres, he could apply for only an additional 120 acres.

What can homestead records reveal about your ancestors? A surprising amount of genealogical information lies buried in these records. The files contain proof of residence, details about improvements made, crops planted, trees cleared and fences built. Sometimes there is information about family members, testimony of witnesses who knew the applicant and information about his military service. Veterans were permitted to deduct active military duty, up to four years, from their residency requirements.

Among the most valuable of information in these records may be that pertaining to citizenship status, including when and where the declaration of intention was filed. Naturalization papers often reveal prior residences, port

and date of entry, even the name of the ship on which the immigrant arrived. In rare instances the place of origin will be mentioned.

Homestead records are housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., (National Archives (NNRI), Textual Reference Branch, Washington, DC 20408) and have not been microfilmed. Copies can be requested. However, in order to access them you will need to know:

- name of land office
- land description (township, range, and section)
- final certificate number or patent number
- authority under which the land was acquired (homestead, cash, etc.)

Reference to homesteads often are found in the recorder of deeds office at the courthouse of the county where the land was located. It is there you can obtain the legal description of the land and the date that the title was officially transferred to your ancestor.

To locate the actual homestead application, which is in the custody of the National Archives, you need the land entry number. Once you have the legal description of the land, write to Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Land Office, General Land Office Automated Records System, 7450 Boston Boulevard, Springfield, VA 22153-3121 for the land entry number.

Then write, giving all pertinent information, to Washington National Records Center, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408, for a copy of the actual application, which may be loaded with genealogical details.

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Myra Vanderpool Gormley and Julie Case are co-editors of Missing Links, a free weekly genealogy e-zine. To subscribe, send your request to: myra@missinglinks.com

That's strange: half my ancestors are WOMEN!

**That's the problem with the gene pool: No life-guard
The gene pool could use a little chlorine!**

July 3, 1970

My dear Mrs. Miller: By now you must think I am a very indifferent, or even rude. Please know that I was very happy indeed, to have your lovely letter.

I was and am thrilled at the prospect of corresponding with some one in Ashley Co. Ark. Instead of dropping you a note, or even a card of appreciation, I started "digging" in my Harris data, and typing the small amount I have pertaining to Ashley County. Then, some things came up in a business way, that took quite a bit of time.

As you will see, as we "take the road together" the Arkansas sojourn of my grandparents was only a matter of some seven years. But with the usual regularity of a child every two years, there were three children born in Arkansas, my father among them. Am enclosing a copy of the Family Bible of my grandparents, Simeon Sherrod and Sarah (Harris) Harris. This Bible was cared for, and became the possession of the oldest girl Aunt Fannie One of her granddaughters Fannie Mae Woolridge now has the Bible, and I personally copied it. There is no publication date, nor name of publisher, I am sorry to say.

I hate for my first letter to be so long drawn out, and tiresome to you, and I do not remember just what was in the letters to Miss Abraham. (I most always keep a carbon of any letter I type. Shall Save one of any letter I write you, so you may refer to whatever has gone before.) In my forty years of Genealogical research, I've had so many letters where details were omitted by the writer, and I was supposed to pluck them out of thin air. So - I'll go into detail, perhaps too much. I became a DAR.in.

1932 . Nat. No. 279103 on this Harris line, prepared by a North Carolina Genealogist. Many

years later by adding one generation, I was a Daughter of American Colonists; My Colonial Dame of 17th. Century, is the Harris line, back to the Harris -Tillman marriage, taking up the Tillman "(Tilghman) line back to Virginia - 1638.

I should tell you, that I was a Harris and married a Harris. Both lines back to Revolution, and no connection that I've ever found. Harry is the grandson of Isham Green Harris, who was the Civil War Governor of Tennessee, then to the U. S. Senate for some 20 years, and died in office.

I did find a carbon of my letters to Miss Abraham, so some of this will be a repetition, but some of it is already typed.

My grand mother also was a Harris before marriage. BUT - Sarah Harris and Simeon Sherrod Harris were first cousins, their fathers were brothers, of this I am sure. As you see, there is some 14 years difference in their ages, and the marriage was opposed by both families, because of the close relationship. All this is from Dad's only brother, Charles Tillman Harris, who was some 12 year solder than my father. He always signed himself, C. T. Harris. I copied this Civil War record of Uncle Charlie's, since it pertains to Ashley County. All this was in his hand writing, and I copied it personally. If you care" to use it in any way, feel free to do so. Otherwise, keep it for your personal files, or destroy.

I shall be very ;grateful to you. to have my Harris Bible included in your records. My father copied and certified the record many years ago (he died in 1939, age 80) In 1966, while

I was State Genealogical Records Chm. (DAR) and making those division meetings (we had seven divisions and my last year I did all seven of them) Anyway, I went by Fairfield, Freestone County, Texas, saw these cousins I had not seen in 50 years, AND COPIED THAT BIBLE, AS WELL AS SOME GRAVESTONES. I wanted to have the pages done by photo stat, but they said at the Court House and Bank, the pages would have to be torn out. Our Bank and Library here can "do" them right out a book.

This Bible record is the only way we have of placing the time of the move from Alabama to Ark. They came to Texas in 1863 (this from C. T. Harris, who at that time was, in C.S.A.) The Bible gives first 4 ch. as b. in Ala. 1854. next 3 in Ashley Co. Ark. 1862, and one in Texas. The last two died very young, my father had no memory of them at all. Perhaps of no interest to you and maybe of no help to me, I am sending a list of the brothers and sisters of my Grandmother Sarah. My first list came from C. T. Harris, later a grandson of Mary Harris Newell gave me the same list. I have no proof of age of any of them, except Sarah, b. 21 Aug. 1828 and the sister Liza who is buried in Freestone Co. b. 12 April 1823 (from gravestone)

Shall ask you to pardon the Carbon work I am sending, but I have made 3 copies of the records. Shall keep the top one for myself, one to you, and one to a great grand daughter of C. T. Harris, who has decided she wishes to know something of the family.

C. T. Harris was in the Confederate Army, (C. S. A.) from the first part of the year 1862 to the end of the war. My earliest memory is the talk of and the concern for this older brother who was in the Army.

I can certify to the foregoing statements.

Sim S. Harris.

To W. A. Keeling, Attorney-General of Texas.
Nov. 10-1924. Dear Mr. Keeling:

I have seen but little of you since I was in Commissioners Court of Limestone County; but have followed your course with approval and admiration, and hope that you have not forgotten me. When the pension law was first put in force for Confederate Veterans - I considered the law was designed to help those who could not help themselves. I was able to work, at a good salary and did not expect to ever need its benefits. The failure of the City National Bank, here in El Paso, hit us all hard. I am not able to work now, and as the last amendment includes all, Confederate Veterans, I will try to get such help as it gives.

I joined a company raised at Hamburg, Ark. I think it was in January 1862. We went to Little Rock and became Co. G of First Trans-Mississippi Regiment, Arkansas Infantry. Capt. Bragg was Captain; and Colonel Pleasant was Col. The same spring the brigade was organized, Gen. Feagan of Little Rock was made Commander. When Division was formed Gen Shoup was commander. The first general engagement was at Cainhill or Prairie Grove, (Ark.) Dec. 7-1862. Col. Pleasant was killed, also Billie Bell, then Captain was killed, and 16 of 26 in our company were killed or wounded. I was wounded in the thigh. I served continuously till the end of the war. Was

wounded twice at Helena, Ark, July 4, 1863 and slightly wounded at Pleasant Hill in the spring of 1864, but was able to make forced march back to Camden, and go in pursuit of Gen. Steele. Was again slightly wounded at Jenkins Ferry on Saline River. I came to Freestone County, Texas in Dec. 1864 on furlough. Joe Newell went back with me to Army in Jan. 1865. When the Army was disbanded at Marshall, Texas

This information is from the Margery Miller Collection at the Crossett Public Library.

THE MEDICINE THAT GRANDPA TOOK

In 1776, there were almost 4,000 physicians in America. Only 10% had any formal medical training. England and other countries had similar numbers. Modern doctors who have studied the history of medicine will tell you that the physicians of 1776 probably killed as many patients as they cured. Bloodletting, either by leeches or by the physician's knife, was a common practice. Critically ill patients often died from a combination of their original medical problems plus the loss of blood at the hands of the physician, prescribed medicines often included arsenics or other poisons, the need for sanitation and personal hygiene was unknown at the time. Many physicians unknowingly spread disease from seriously ill patients to those with lesser ailments as the well-intentioned men of medicine made their house calls.

This article is copied from Tracks & Traces Vol. 27 No.2.

WHAT WERE POORHOUSES?

(often also called Poor Farms -- and several similar terms -- or referred to with the older term -- almshouses)


Poorhouses were tax-supported residential institutions to which people were required to go if they could not support themselves. They were started as a method of providing a less expensive (to the taxpayers) alternative to what we would now days call "welfare" - what was called "outdoor relief" in those days. People requested help from the community Overseer of the Poor (sometimes also called a Poor Master) - an elected town official. If the need was great or likely to be long-term, they were sent to the poorhouse instead of being given relief while they continued to live independently. Sometimes they were sent there even if they had not requested help from the Overseer of the Poor. That was usually done when they were found guilty of begging in public, etc.

[One misconception should be cleared up here; they were **not** technically "debtors' prisons." Someone could owe a great deal of money, but if they could still provide themselves with the necessities for remaining independent they might avoid the poorhouse.]

BEFORE POORHOUSES

Prior to the establishment of poorhouses the problem of what to do with paupers in a community was dealt with in one of three ways:

1. **Outdoor Relief provided through an Overseer of the Poor:** When people fell upon hard times and members of their family, friends or members of their church congregations could not provide enough assistance to tide them over, they made application to an elected local official called the Overseer of the Poor. Within a budget of tax money, he might provide them with food, fuel, clothing, or even permission to get medical treatment to be paid out of tax funds.
2. **Auctioning off the Poor:** People who could not support themselves (and their families) were put up for bid at public auction. In an unusual type of auction, the pauper was sold to the *lowest* bidder (the person who would agree to provide room and board for the lowest price) -- usually this was for a specific period of a year or so. The person who got the contract got the use of the labor of the pauper for free in return for feeding, clothing, housing and providing health care for the pauper and his/her family. This was actually a form of indentured servitude. It sounds a lot like slavery -- except that it was technically not for the pauper's entire lifetime. And it had many of the perils of slavery. The welfare of the paupers depended almost entirely upon the kindness and fairness of the bidder. If he was motivated only by a desire to make the maximum profit off the "use" of the

pauper, then concern for "the bottom line" might result in the pauper being denied adequate food, or safe and comfortable shelter, or even necessary medical treatment. And there often was very little recourse for protection against abuse. (See scan of an authentic record of an auction in 1832 in Sandown NH.) 

3. *Contracting with someone in the community to care for Paupers:* In this situation the care of a *group* of paupers was delegated to the person(s) who would contract to provide care at, again, the lowest price. This system allowed the opportunity for somewhat better supervision as indicated in the terms of the contract -- which might specify what minimum standard of care must be provided and that community officers would do inspections, etc. There were still often the same opportunities for abuse that were noted above.

Note: In some cases (before state laws began to *require* the establishment of County Poorhouses) local communities had already discovered that a place to house paupers helped reduce the cost of poor relief. These **small town poorhouses** were the prototypes for the later state-required county poorhouses. Those earlier poorhouses often instituted the use of an adjacent farm on which the paupers could work to raise their own food, thus making the houses more self-sufficient (relying less on local tax funds). That is how the term "poor farm" came into being.

THE BEGINNING of the COUNTY POORHOUSE SYSTEM

During the second quarter of the 19th century, as the industrial revolution had its effect on the United States, the importation of the factory system from England was followed almost immediately by the full scale adoption of what seemed to be an inherent component of that system -- the Poorhouse System. These poorhouses were built with great optimism. They promised to be a much more efficient and cheaper way to provide relief to *paupers*. And there was a fervent popular belief that housing such people in institutions would provide the opportunity to reform them and cure them of the bad habits and character defects that were assumed to be the cause of their poverty.

THE DISILLUSIONMENT

By mid-century, people were beginning to question the success of the poorhouse movement. Investigations were launched to examine the conditions in poorhouses. They had proven to be much more expensive than had been anticipated. And they had not significantly reduced the numbers of the "unworthy poor" nor eliminated the need for "outdoor relief." [This was public assistance given to those living outside the poorhouses. It was given somewhat grudgingly to those considered to be (perhaps) more "worthy" poor -- who might only briefly and temporarily require assistance to procure food or fuel or clothing when they fell on very short-term hard times.)

THE CIVIL WAR

But the Civil War was the major preoccupation of American society during the third quarter of the century. Major systematic changes in social welfare policy had to await calmer times. Ironically, the faltering poorhouse system was sheltered from the impact of the poverty produced by the war itself. The war created widows and orphans, and it deprived elderly members of families of the support they might have had in their old age, had their sons and grandsons lived or remained able to work. While many looked forward to the time ... "*When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again*" ... many soldiers limped home to be disabled for the rest of their lives. However, a relatively small proportion of these casualties of the war ever wound up living in poorhouses.

The poorhouses were spared this circumstance for two reasons. Special Laws were passed requiring that any needed assistance to veterans and their families had to be provided as outdoor relief -- specifically prohibiting placement in the poorhouse. And the Civil War Pension Plan provided -- although belatedly and awkwardly and controversially - for soldiers and their family members. (An entire book could be devoted to this -- and it has been!)

THE TRANSITION

By 1875, after the regulation of poorhouses in most states became the responsibility of the State Board of Charities, laws were passed prohibiting children from residing in poorhouses and removing mentally ill patients and others with special needs to more appropriate facilities.

The poorhouse population was even more narrowly defined during the twentieth century when social welfare legislation (Workman's Compensation, Unemployment benefits and Social Security) began to provide a rudimentary "safety net" for people who would previously have been pauperized by such circumstances. Eventually the poorhouses evolved almost exclusively into nursing homes for dependent elderly people. But poorhouses left orphanages, general hospitals and mental hospitals -- for which they had provided the prototype -- as their heritage.

A great many family trees were started by grafting Was Uncle Fester *REALLY* AC/DC?
A miser is hard to live with, but makes a fine ancestor
A new cousin a day keeps the boredom away
Alright! Everybody out of the genetic pool!
Always willing to share my ignorance...
Am I the only person up my tree - seems like it

From the files of Minnie Dean Finch (Mrs. I.M. Barnes)

March 21, 1841

During the Civil War Aunt Amelia (Amelia Finch Withers) was expecting Grand Papa (W.S. Finch) and Uncle Bob (Captain Robert Withers) to bring a boat of ammunition from New Orleans. The Yankees came before their arrival and she heard they were coming. She sent all the cattle across the river on the ferry to Buck Eye Island.

The Yankees arrived soon on that afternoon. Aunt Amelia was pregnant and expecting any time. She was also expecting the boat back from New Orleans anytime. The Yankees killed a few of her hogs and chickens that were left behind. Then went upstairs and broke their trunks open and took all her jewelry and valuables. She had a bottle of whiskey in her trunk for medical use but they were afraid thinking it was poison. She told them to drink it if they wanted it making them suspicious. She looked the captain up and asked him what kind of people they were and told him what the men upstairs were doing. He went into the house and made them come out and told them to leave things alone in the house. Night was coming and the captain unstrapped one of his pistols and gave it to her and asked her to give him a quilt and pillow and he slept outside her door to protect her.

Soon after the soldiers arrived Aunt Amelia sent the old negro man who stayed with her to go out and catch them some fish for supper. He caught the idea and fished along the bank until he could cross the river (Saline) to warn the negroes over there. He came in

about dusk with three fish. Aunt Amelia put the light in the upstairs window for a signal for the boat not to come in as there was danger.

The Yankees left the next morning and Aunt Amelia had the negroes search the woods around and to follow them off to be sure they were all gone and waited for several hours before she gave the signal from the upstairs window with a white flag - her mother was on the boat coming to be with her (from Pigeon Hill) during confinement.

Later....Another regiment stopped there and was taking all the feed from the barn for their horses. She gave the Masonic sign and the captain happened to be a Mason and he made the men leave things alone. She told them that there was a Union man that lived a few miles up the road and to go and pay him a visit

She lived near the ferry (At Longview, AR) is why so many came to her home. They had to keep most of their food and valuables buried. Will was born during the war, but after the war there were 4 boys and 3 girls born to Aunt Amelia. Will, Jim, John, Frank, Mary Enna, Ella and Ida Withers.

This article was contributed by William C. Finch.

Genealogy - a search for the greatest treasures - our ancestors

Genealogy - it's only an obsession after all!

Genealogy - will I ever find time to mow the lawn again?

Genealogy is like Hide & Seek: They Hide & I Seek!

Genealogy...it's not a hobby, it's an obsession

Genealogy: Chasing your own tale!

A MURDER AT MORO BAY - MARCH 1869

The following account of a murder committed over 130 years ago provokes interest for several reasons: the killer's calm, deliberate manner as he approached the victim; his disregard of bystanders who witnessed the crime; the motive for the murder: his 3-year disappearance in spite of statewide warrants and all point bulletins issued for his arrest, and the startling evidence presented at the trial.

On March 27, 1869, James Davis shot and mortally wounded Gus Witherington in the village of Moro landing, Bradley County, Arkansas. Following the shooting, Davis left the scene and was not heard from for three years.

Folklore has added various and bizarre accounts of Davis' movements at the scene of the shooting. One version states Davis was 'laying for Gus in a row boat,' and as Gus was getting out of his boat at the landing, Davis raised up and shot him in the back three times. Another account says Davis was across the river hidden in bushes and fired at Gus three times with a shotgun. An article published in the Arkansas Gazette stated Gus was in conversation with a gentleman from Little Rock when Davis walked up behind Gus and shot him three times. Barely alive, Gus was transported across the river to the Joseph Finch home, Gus' father-in-law, where he died two days later in Union County.

The following notice from the Camden Journal was published in the Arkansas Gazette on April 3, 1869.

"KILLED. - We are informed that Mr. Gus Witherington, late of Champagnolle, was, on Friday 26th ult., at Moro Bay killed by a Mr. James Davis. He was shot three times. We have not heard the particulars of the difficulty. [Camden Journal]."

On April 6, 1869, the Arkansas Gazette reported a more detailed account of the murder.

"A. L. Witherington, formerly of Champagnolle, but more lately of Mt. Vernon, Bradley county, was brutally murdered on the 27th of March, at Moro, Calhoun county, by a man named James A. Davis. He was in conversation at the store door of Bratton & Co., with Mr. Schaefer of Little Rock, when Davis approaching from behind him without a word of warning. The first shot passed through his head, the second through his body, when falling upon the floor he was shot a third time in the left shoulder. Mr. W. was conveyed to Pigeon Hill, where he died on the night of the 29th. Pigeon Hill Masonic Lodge No. 98, buried Mr. Witherington [sic] with the usual ceremonies. We will publish their resolutions next week. Mr. W. was an old and respected

citizen of Union county."

Since the identity of the murderer was never in doubt, the question of motive was yet to be resolved. Davis was reported to have had a bitter confrontation earlier with Witherington and that bad blood existed between the two men. After long and careful research, Bill Finch of Crossett, AR., surmises the difficulties began when Gus' plantation overseer, his son by a black woman, wanted to marry a girl on Davis' nearby farm. When the young overseer approached Davis for permission to marry her, Davis savagely beat him. On behalf of the young man, Gus went to Davis and offered to buy the girl. Davis refused. Enraged over Davis' treatment of the young man and refusal to let him buy the girl, Gus 'beat the man half to death.' A newspaper report would later state Davis told Gus he had better kill him "while you have a chance, for if I ever recover, I will kill you!"

Following the shooting, Davis fled the scene. The October 26th issue of the Arkansas Gazette published this notice:

"The governor has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of James Davis, charged with the murder of A. L. Witherington, at Moro Landing, Calhoun county."

A Grand Jury indictment was issued against Davis at the September 1869 Bradley County Circuit Court, charging him with the "crime of murder in the first degree." Court records state "James Davis on or about the 28th day of March 1869 did feloniously and with malice aforethought with premeditation kill & murder one Augustus Worthington by shooting him with a certain pistol then and there being in the hands of said James Davis which was then and there loaded with gun powder and leaden bullets against the peace and dignity of the State of Arkansas." The Grand Jury recommended no bail be granted.

Sheriff John Havis issued a warrant for Davis' arrest on September 21 and certified "James Davis is not to be found in the County of Bradley." The indictment was signed by James C. Bratton and James L. Richardson who had been summoned to testify and speak in behalf of the State of Arkansas. The Grand Jury rendered a True Bill with no bail granted. Sheriff Havis again reported Davis was not to be found in the County of Bradley.

In 1870 and 1871, warrants continued to be issued to every law enforcement agency in the state with notations by Havis that Davis was not to be found in Bradley County. By January of 1872, Davis' trail was getting cold.

After eluding law officials for three years, a break in the case came from Calhoun County. On the 22nd of January 1872, the sheriff of Calhoun County issued a statement declaring he had arrested James Davis " & turned him over to the custody of

John Havis Sheriff of Bradley." The warrant was signed by John Gardner and Roy R. Bradford. Sheriff Havis officially certified the arrest and wrote, "I have this day [January 24] recd. prisoner James Davis within named party from the hands of John Gardner Sheriff of Calhoun County which I now have committed to the Jail of Bradley County...There is no bail to be taken."

On Saturday, January 27, 1872, the Bradley County Eagle headed:

"THE WORTHERINGTON MURDER
A Three Year Old Crime Revived!
The Murderer Now in Jail in This City

Last Tuesday night our town was thrown into a fever of excitement by the arrest at the Warren House of [unreadable] Mr. Jas. A. Davis. He is charged with assault and murder an escort [unreadable] unarmed man. Our reporter [unreadable] and witnesses reporting the following-----,

It appears that about four years ago a difficulty occurred in the village of Mr. Vernon, in the county between two residents, A. L. Wortherington, and James A. Davis; the former being the aggressor. Davis was beaten in a most shocking manner - his face being battered in a terrible way; his eyes nearly put out; his jaw broken, and his spine injured beyond recovery.

While being thus outraged, and unable to defend himself, he said:

"Wortherington, you had better kill me now, while you have a chance, for if I ever recover, I will kill you!"

At last the difficulty ceased and the parties separated.

Time rolled on, and about a year elapsed, when they met again in the village of Moro Bay, on the Ouchita river about the 28th of March, 1869, when Davis saw Wortherington, he said to a bystander: "Is that Wortherington?" and upon receiving an affirmative reply, walked off, got a shot gun and deliberately shot his victim dead.

Fearing mob law, Davis fled and remained in seclusion for some time, until [next two lines unreadable] where he remained ----- and took up his abode in Calhoun County, where he remained until the time of his arrest.

In the meantime, it appears the Grand Jury of this county found a true bill against him for murder in

the first degree upon which he was arrested.

When the officers presented the warrant, he surrendered cheerfully and is now closely confined in the county jail. He seems quite indifferent to his situation and believes the law will justify his deed; and from what we learn, public sympathy is with him for Wortherington is represented as being of a very turbulent and quarrelsome disposition ever ready to maltreat any person for the least imaginary cause; and threatened the life of Davis several times, carrying arms to execute his threats.

These are representing the facts in the case, and we give them to the public without comment."

A notice written in the Arkansas Gazette dated February 2, 1872 stated:

"The Warren Eagle says Jas. A. Davis, who shot and killed A. L. Wortherington, a highly respected citizen of Bradley county, about three years ago, and made his escape, created quite a sensation the other day by reappearing and surrendering himself to the officers of the law, with a view of standing his trial."

Much time and expense had been spent during the three years since Davis' escape, and the county was in no mood to delay the trial. The judicial process must, however, move orderly, correctly and within the established legal system. Two days after Sheriff Havis delivered the prisoner to the Bradley County jail, Davis, in a compelling statement of defense, petitioned the 9th Judicial District of the State of Arkansas for a right to bail. His statement would influence the outcome of the trial.

Davis protested denial of bail, stating he "is illegally restrained of his liberty and his imprisonment is unjust." His statement of facts were "on the [blank] day of [month omitted] A. D. 1861--", A. L. Wortherington went to the residence of petitioner, under the false pretense of friendship, and under such circumstances, he did not mean petitioner to believe he would be attacked or harmed by Wortherington, that Wortherington immediately attacked in the most foul and desperate manner and beat, and bruised and maltreated [Davis] in the most inhuman and cruel manner, that he stomped and beat [Davis], injuring his spine, crushing his jaw bone and when he supposed he had accomplished his [malicious?] and devilish purpose, ...left petitioner, as he supposed to die...that from the maltreatment, he was confined to his house for months, and has been seriously and permanently injured, so much so, that at times, he suffers much with his spine and dimness of sight, is doubtless cripple for life...at time of difficulty, was advanced in years, feeble in body and Wortherington was comparatively a young man, one of the stoutest men, physically, perhaps in the State. He

further represented he is now, and was then a law abiding man, and although his personal rights were most wickedly and wantonly outraged by Witherington, was caused great suffering in body, and in mind determined never to attack or inform Witherington, but after difficulty, Witherington left the county, went to Texas and remained a year or two, and while W. was there, he [Davis] was afterwards advised W. was seen hunting [Davis] with a double barrel shot gun and was in the act, at one time, of shooting another man, thinking he was your petitioner, that he [W.] had his gun in position to shoot, and discovered his mistake, he responded, 'I am not after you sir, but I thought you were that damned old scoundrel Davis.' "

Davis further stated he felt his "life was in eminent peril and continued jeopardy...and in consideration of all these facts felt fully warranted in attacking Witherington, believing in so doing, he was acting in self defense, not in violation of the laws of God and the State, [that] under these circumstances, fears, and apprehensions, and not under the spirit of retaliation, or revenge, did attack, and kill Witherington. petitioner respectfully petitions, your Honor, to grant the State writ of Habeas Corpus." Sworn on January 26, 1872 and signed by W. W. Hughey, Clerk, and James A. Davis.

Reinforcing Davis' petition, seven men declared themselves "as his securities," for amount to money to be levied for bail, if granted. The document was signed by James A. Davis, principal, B. F. Tatum, W. J. Ederington, Augustus Mader, T. J. Tatum, W. J. Burn and James S. Dunn. Each attested Davis would "not depart from Court without leave first had and obtained from Court."

At the spring term of Circuit Court in May of 1872, the Grand Jury outlined the charge of murder in the first degree. John M. Bradley, attorney for defense, gave notice of depositions of witnesses W. A. Coyate and William Browne both of Union County. Summons were issued to the following men to appear at the Bradley County Courthouse on a specified date as witnesses for the defense:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Union County - Preston Smalley | Benjamin F. Tatum |
| Nelson Tatum | Haywood Davis |
| Calhoun " - F. F. Medari | Samuel Herring |
| Bradley " - Isham Cone | John C. Bratton |
| J. W. Martin | James L. Buchanan |

Evidently the matter of Davis' right to bail had not been fully settled. On June 12, 1872, another 'cause for petition for bail' was presented to the Hon. John McClure, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas. Judge McClure made an opinion in chamber at Little Rock on June 20th that "he [Davis] is entitled to be admitted to bail" and ordered bond set at \$5000. Together with his attorney, Davis appeared before Judge McCowan who granted a writ of Habeas Corpus and

ordered Sheriff Davis to admit bail.

Case No. 110 was scheduled for the May term of the Circuit Court with H. King White prosecutor for the State. The following day, Davis' attorney, John Bradley, made motion for and received continuance to the next term. The case was continued at the November 1872 and May 1873 terms. Four and a half years after Gus Witherington was murdered, the accused was brought to trial September 26, 1873. J. R. S. Burbridge was prosecuting Attorney; the 'jury of twelve good and lawful men of Bradley County' were:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| N. B. Etheridge | Daniel Spragins | Bryant Johnson |
| J. A. Oneal | M. B. Garrison | M. E. Turner |
| John Colvin | F. S. Rowell | H. C. Hale |
| W. T. Barry | J. W. Ivey | T. B. Bailey |

When evidence and testimony was presented, a deposition by William Brown of Union County was stated:

"I was present at Mr. Davis' house a few years ago when A. L. Witherington, the deceased, and Mr. Davis the defendant, had a difficulty, and the deceased A. L. Witherington knocked Davis down and stomped him about the face with his heavy boot heel and knocked the defendant's teeth out and I pulled A. L. Witherington away from Davis and begged him to let him alone and not to kill the man and I thought Davis could not recover from the injuries he had then recd. On our way home Witherington said he wished he had killed Davis and he would have done so but for me. Several times since then when at my house he the deed. has said he would kill the defendant at sight. The general character of A. L. Witherington was that of a desperado and was a terror to any and all that he quarrelled with. s/ William Brown.

Davis himself had previously testified in his petition for bail that as far back as June A.D. 1863, the deceased came to his residence in the county of Calhoun and that he [Davis] invited "deceased into his house when deceased who was a very large and powerful man passionate and overbearing from a most frivolous pretext growing out of a mere misunderstanding, sprang upon [Davis] who is a small man as well as old and feeble in body and beat stomped and abused [him] crushing in and breaking his jaw bone and stomping out his teeth with his boot heel and destroying his eyesight almost entirely for eighteen months or two years. And otherwise seriously injuring the spine and other parts of body and then left the place boasting of what he had done. Said to Wm. Brown he wished he had killed Davis...In the year 1864, deceased removed with his family to the State of Texas and in...1865 deceased removed from Texas to Union County, Ark. and in the year A.D. 1867, at Hillsboro(?) in the store(?) house of Wm. A. Coyat...in presence of Coyat said he ought to have killed Davis, and added, "I intend to do it yet." [later] Coyat communicated same to Davis and Davis and

deed, never met...after the difficulty in June 1863 until they unexpectedly met at Moro bay in Bradley County 27th day of March, 1869. Moro bay is and was for years the trading point of petitioner and deceased had but a few months before this time removed to the county of Bradley and Moro bay had become his shipping point where on the 27th day of March 1869 deceased went armed arrived with a large six shooting pistol and petitioner met deceased in a public place and shot and killed him."

Davis admitted he killed Witherington but denied he was guilty of murder or manslaughter; that the killing was justifiable homicide; he felt he was in eminent danger at the hands of Witherington, and the facts could be proven by Wm. A. Coyat and Wm. Brown of Union County.

After all evidence, testimony and arguments were presented, court convened Monday morning September 29th. The jury was given instructions and retired to consider a verdict.

Upon returning to the courtroom with a verdict, Daniel Spragins, Jury Foreman, read - "in the following words, We the jury find the defendant Jas. A. Davis not guilty." The court then ordered defendant Davis to "go hence without day, and the State of Arkansas shall pay all the costs in this behalf expended."

Just how long the jury deliberated is unknown, and there is no accurate means of establishing a time frame. The records show the only business prior to adjournment for the day was a short announcement that three new jurors had been appointed, replacing three excused from further service. Court then adjourned until the following morning at 8 o'clock.

The jury accepted accounts and testimony of Gus Witherington's dark and brutal nature. Yet he was called a "highly respected citizen," he had a wife and children, and he was in good standing with his Masonic brothers. He did not, however, hide his hatred for James Davis, but on more than one occasion, openly discussed his intention to kill him. Had Davis not killed Gus Witherington, we can only wonder if he would have met a violent death from someone else.

Notes from a family researcher: "Gus Witherington was 6'4" tall, weighed about 250 lbs., had red hair and was two axe-handles wide at the shoulders. Refusing to accept his enlistment in the Confederate Army, Gen. Kirby Smith commented, "He would be the first man shot in a battle."

After Davis' escape: "I have been told Davis went to the Indian Territory then returned to Calhoun County when sympathetic friends and relatives came into political power in Bradley County, and he could then receive a fair trial."

Sources: Circuit Court Record Book "C" - 1861-1881;

Box 2, Bundle 11 - State vs. James Davis Murder;
Bradley County Courthouse Records.
Arkansas History Commission; Newspaper Collection.
Family research material from William Finch, Crossett, Arkansas.

Permission is given to William Finch to publish in its entirety, an article researched and written by me, Patricia A. Tucker, titled "Murder at Moro Bay - 1869." This article was published in the Bradley County Genealogical Society Journal Roots, Vol. X, No. 1, March 2001.

Patricia A. Tucker

Patricia A. Tucker
206 W. Pine
Warren, AR. 71671-2612

Climbing my family tree was fun until the nuts appeared!

Cousins marrying cousins: A non-branching family tree

Cousins marrying cousins: VERY tangled roots!

Death is just nature's way of dropping carrier

Do I hear the rattle of chains?

Documentation....The hardest part of genealogy

Does that run in your family?

Don't sit under the family tree with anyone else but me!

Ever find an ancestor HANGING from the family tree?

Every family tree has some sap in it

Everybody wants to be on the Mayflower

Everybody's ancestors could not fit on Columbus's ship

FINDING YOUR ANCESTOR'S LAND ON A MAP

By Donna Dodson

Once you have the legal description of your ancestors land you can plot it on a map and find out exactly where that land is.

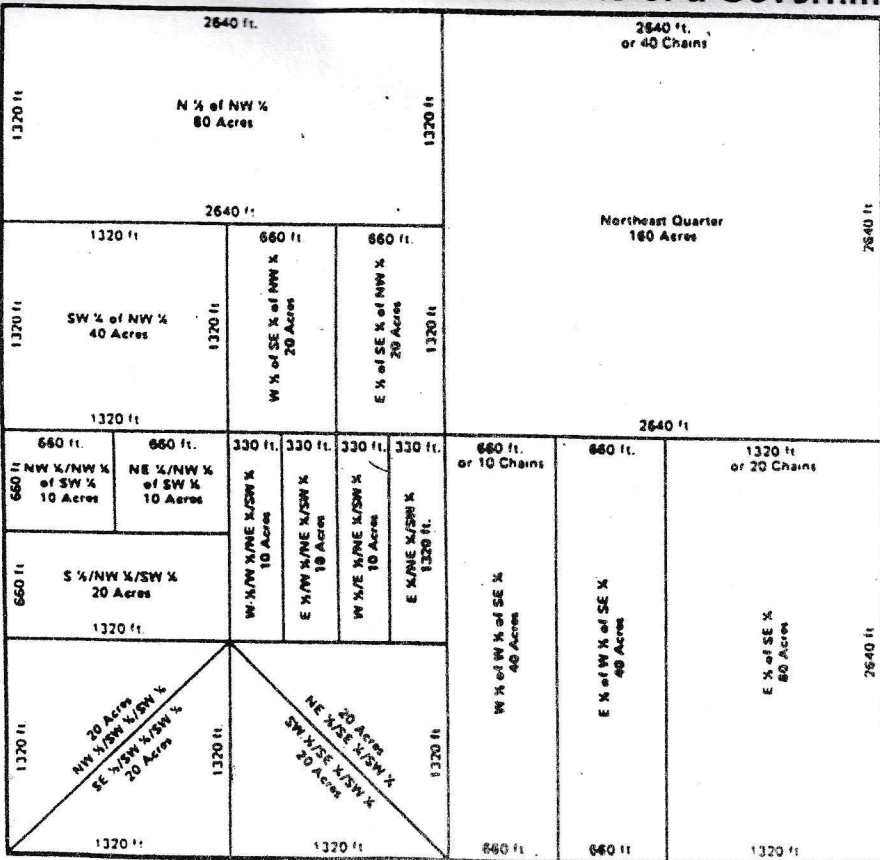
In 1812, the U.S. Government formed the General Land Office (renamed the Bureau of Land Management in 1946) to create a standardized system to more accurately define a given U.S. location. The system developed by the General Land Office is called the Government Land Office Grid System and is used in states west of Ohio. This system divides land into 36 square mile units called townships. Each township has a township and range designation to define its 36 square mile area. Township lines run east to west and are numbered north or south from a selected parallel of latitude called a base line. Range lines run north to south and are numbered west or east of a selected meridian of longitude called a principle meridian. These Range and Township lines mark the township boundaries.

Each township is divided into 36, 1 X 1 mile parcels called sections. The sections are always numbered in the same order. (See drawing below for an example.) Section 1 is always in the NE corner of the township and Sect. 31 is always in the SW corner. Each section is one square mile and contains 640 acres, more or less.

If your Ancestor owed land, you will find a description of their land on a deed or real estate tax record. If the legal description is the NW 1/4 of Section 31, Twp 15 N, R 21 W. That means the NW one fourth of the North East one fourth of Sect. 31 in Township 15 North, Range 21 West.

Draw a square and divide it into fourths by drawing a line in the middle of the square from the top to bottom and one from the left to right. Then draw the North East Quarter section into fourths. Find the NW fourth and you have the land found. Find Section 31 on the map in the Proper Township and Range and find the part of the section you have in your square. The assessor's office can tell you who owns that property now.

Standard Subdivisions of a Government Section



Official Plat of Township Sectionized and Numbered, With Adjoining Sections

| 36 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 31 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 12 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 7 |
| 13 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 18 |
| 24 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 19 |
| 25 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 30 |
| 36 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 31 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

Linear Measure

- 7.92 inches = 1 link
- 25 links or 16' 6" = 1 rod, perch or pole
- 100 links, 4 poles or 66' = 1 chain
- 80 chains, 320 rods or poles or 5,280' = 1 mile

Square measure

- 208.71 X 208.71 feet = 1 acre
- 43,560 square feet = 1 acre
- 16 square rods or poles = 1 square chain
- 10 square chains = 1 acre
- 160 Square rods or poles = 1 acre
- 640 acres (one section) = 1 square mile
- 36 square miles = 1 Township

The Rose Inn

The Rose Inn was named for Rose Kinibrew Gates, "Cap Gates" wife. They met at the Fourth of July picnic at Wilmar, Ar. prior to coming to Crossett. Mr. Gates was introduced to Miss Kinibrew by Mrs. Georgia Ann Walthall Finch, wife of Mr. Edgar H. Finch, first sawyer and first Postmaster in Crossett. The Rose Inn was wood construction of the finest short leaf pine lumber that Crossett Lumber Co. could produce. The paneling, posts, stair rails and desks were imported mahogany. The Rose over the fireplace is imported Italian marble. There was picture of Edward Savage Crossett over the mantle, this was later replaced by the Dahl sheep head with the large curved horns that was killed by "Cap" Gates in Colorado. There were two stair rails missing, Mr. Boardman, manager of the hotel, had these taken out so he could better see the far corner of the lobby. He was responsible for all those single young girls who came to teach in Crossett their beaus were not allowed upstairs. The teachers had a 10:00 P.M. curfew during the week and a midnight curfew on Saturday. Each of the young ladies were hand picked by Mr. Hastings, school superintendent, approved by the board and looked after by the company management and the church elders and their wives. The young men they dated were also looked over very closely. They were chaperoned when they knew it and when they didn't know it by, the whole town and had to say goodnight in the lobby. Women teachers were required to live at the Rose Inn, 3rd floor or in a few pre-approved rented rooms in homes. They were also required to attend church regularly and be active in teaching Sunday School Epworth League, B.Y.P.U. and or sing in the church choir. They

were also required to chaperone school and church parties for young people. Miss Virginia Guthrie was one of the few teachers allowed to live outside the Rose Inn. Her mother objected to the girls having to share a bathroom with the men in the Hotel, third floor rooms did not have private bathrooms in the rooms. Miss Guthrie had a room at the Methodist Parsonage which was approved by the school board, and which allowed the pastor to supplement his salary. Miss Guthrie later became Mrs. Ben Posey.

This article is from Things worth Remembering Vol. I by Bill Finch. This is an album of pictures that are related to Crossett history and are kept at the Crossett Public Library

There is strength in our Roots

They've said *you* are the fertilizer of your family tree!
To a genealogist, EVERYTHING is relative!

Try genealogy. You can't get fired and you can't quit!

Warning!! There are no lifeguards in the gene pool!

Were you born with that?

What do you mean your wife's not ITALIAN?

What do you mean my Birth Certificate expired?

What do you mean my family tree has root rot!

Hospital and Nurse Training School

Hospital and Nurses Training School for registered nurses was authorized by the stockholders 3 December 1913. All 20,000 shares of stock voted unanimously. The first Crosssett Hospital was on west side of Main St. between Gates Ave. (now 3rd Ave.) and 4th, 3rd block on Main. Dr. C.E. Spivey, Chief of Medicine and Surgeon. There were two other houses on this block to right of hospital (north) Dr. Spivey's and Methodist Parsonage. 121 Main) across the street the other 3 doctors lived. Dr. Setzler at 122 Main, Dr. M.L. Smith, 124 Main and Dr. Woods, 126 Main. Note in the 3rd window from the right on the first floor, Miss Edith Lyle kept a green Parrot in a cage in this window. The front gate the picket fence had a bar and ring latch which made a "cling" sound when opened or closed. Each time the gate "dinged" the parrot said "Hello" or "Goodbye" according to the sound. The parrot also had a bell to ring, which he did ring when Methodist Church bell rang in the next block north. Iley Barnes, Dr. Woods, Dr. Spivey and Earl Rice had bird dogs who also sang when the church bell rang. Everyone knew it was Sunday morning. The parrot could also sing the first verse of "Rock Ages" with the church choir.

The Hastings lived in the first house south of the hospital; they had a pit bulldog named Puppy. Puppy Hastings did not sing with the other dogs on Sunday but he got up early to go to 40 Kim Kollecting

hospital. The majority of the nurses who worked there graduated from Miss Hanna's school. Miss Hanna was about the same age as Carrie Calhoun and Miss Alice Pearson. After Miss Hanna married Mr. McKinney they lived at 420 4th St. (now Beech). Miss Hanna owned a 12 cylinder Packard limousine (if you did not shut off the motor at the gas station you couldn't fill it up). It was just like Judge Lochala's. About 2 normal car length's, wire wheels, 2 spares behind the front fenders, a separate detachable trunk on the back luggage rack, running boards, 4 doors, jump seat in the back to accommodate 9 passengers, built in silver bud vases silver cigar lighters, front and back, shades all around on back windows, side mirrors, electric windshield wipers and a glass that rolled up between the front and back seats. Miss Hanna's garage was directly across from the Green School. At precisely 9:00 a.m. weekdays she backed the Packard out full blast into Gates Ave. (3rd Ave.) and did a quick "wheelie" headed west to town. All the school children on the playground lined the fence to see if she would get hit by the on coming traffic (she never did!) Everyone in town knew her schedule and avoided the crash. About 4 times per year Miss Hanna took the girls in the Packard on a shopping trip to Monroe for new dresses, purses, shoes and corsets. Major stops were the Palace and the Stout Ladies

church with Mr. Gus Phillips the head usher who opened the church and rang the bell. Puppy took his place on the front entry porch to guard the church while it was in session Puppy stayed until Mr. Phillips closed up, sleeping thru the sermon like Mr. Sam Helm, and then escorted Mr. Phillips toward home as far as the Hastings house. Puppy never denied anyone entrance to the church, but made sure they stayed inside till the benediction. Puppy spent the rest of the week guarding the Hastings house by sleeping on Main Street in front of the Hastings house front gate or picking at the bird dogs through picket fence across the street. Dr. Spivey's house to right was painted brown and white to match the hospital. Between the ambulances entrance to the hospital and Dr. Spivey's house was a cyclone cellar about 8 feet deep.

With steps down a concrete floor, brick walls, a concrete domed roof with two cast iron pipe shafts with caps. The cellar would accommodate 10 to 12 people standing or about 4 people on gurney stretchers

There was a black male nurse or orderly at the hospital who took care of all the men's needs, and to scrub up after surgery. Bill Utter came to the hospital daily to shave the male patients (gratis). This was Bill's love offering to the people

Mrs. Hanna McKinney, a Canadian, 2nd wife of Mr. McKinney came to Crossett at Dr. Spivey's invitation to begin a nurse's school at the
42 Kin Kollecting

Shop next to the air conditioned movie on Desiard St. Regular passengers were Miss Alice Pearson in the front seat, and Carrie Calhoun back seat right. Other also went in the seat including one small boy to help change tires in case of a flat. The small boy was allowed one nice toy at the Palace, lunch at the St. Francis Hotel and spent the afternoon in the air conditioned movie, meet back at the Palace at 4:00 p.m. at the shoe department to pick up the Red Cross shoes purchased in the morning and stretched to fit the corns and bunions during the day.

Going and coming, the conversation by these 3 dominate ladies was continuous with at least 2 talking at the same time. Over 50% of the time Miss Hanna was facing the back seat over her right shoulder, driving and talking. One small boy was afraid she would hit the oncoming cars but she never did.

This article is from Things Worth Remembering Vol. I by Bill Finch. This is an album of pictures that are related to Crossett history and kept at The Crossett Public Library.

WHAT'S IN A NICKNAME

By Claude Spainhour

Nicknames come from all sorts of sources and for all sorts of reasons. A second-grade friend was already named "Hoss". By the time he was seven years old that moniker had already been given to him by his family for some reason. His real name was Delma Fay Mills. Some nicknames stem from the person's family name. Any man whose name is Rhodes is likely to be called "Dusty". At the mill where the author worked there was "Dusty" Rhodes the welder and "Dusty" Rhodes the engineer and later maintenance superintendent. Some nicknames come from some body characteristic such as "Slim", "Shorty" and there was once a "Skis" – so called because of his long narrow feet. "Red" is often the pseudonym for a person with red hair. Nicknames are often associated with a person's occupation. In the Navy the radioman was almost always called "Sparky" or "Sparks". Sometimes another play name is given to a person because of some foolish action that they took at one time in their life. There was a 9th grade boy that was good enough to begin playing on the second or third string football team. He played quarterback. The first time the coach sent him in to call a signal he was so nervous that he just couldn't stand still. He was jumping around in the backfield like he had some kind of nervous disease. From that he got a nickname that stuck all through high school and college. Finally, after he had graduated from medical school with some of his high school buddies, he called them together one night and made a speech. He said, "Fellows, my name is Bill Eddington. I'm about to start a surgical internship. PLEASE, stop calling me "Shaky"!"

Who knows how many sources there are for causing nicknames to be inflicted on people. In genealogical research however, if you can find one it may be a clue about the color in a person's life. Many of the nicknamed people the I have known, I know only by their nickname with no idea about what their real names are.

The author's scoutmaster was Dr. Irving T. Beach, head of the Chemistry Department at College of the Ozarks. To all his scouts he was always simply "Doc" Beach, though I doubt he allowed his students to call him that.

"Dinger" Bryant, his real name was Hazen E. Bryant. He was the first head of the Maintenance Department at the Crossett Company Paper Mill when it started up in 1938. He was called the Master Mechanic at that time and he kept that job as well as the title until he retired in the late 1960's. When he retired they also retired the job title. The new person became the Maintenance Superintendent.

The author had to think a long time to remember that "Mule" Fryer's real name was Jerry. He came to Crossett to play baseball for the Millers, a semi-pro team that played for the Crossett Companies. Before his retirement he was the keeper of the maintenance tool room.

"Dauber" Mann was the supervisor of the paint crew. His name was "Dauber" for obvious reasons.

"Briar Patch" Kelly worked in the Caustic Room and who knows where his nickname came from.

"Big Mac" McConnell was a mountain of a man and a millwright. The millwright helpers always dreaded the time when they were assigned to help

him because he kept absolutely all his tools in, on and strapped to his wheelbarrow. That totaled up to be several hundred pounds for the young fellows to push around.

Maurice Hanny came from a little community called Three Creeks. On the job he was called "Three Creeks" Hanny. Sometimes even that was shortened to simply "Creeks". He answered to all of these names with equal kindness.

Other names that come to mind are:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| "Pappy" Green | "Mut" Owens |
| "Squeaky" Jackson | "Redeye" |
| "Barfly" Wilkerson | "Tiny" Burchfield |
| "Tush" Harrison | "Squatlow" |
| "Chicken" Mc Cain | "Hossfly" Pennington |
| "Catfish" Hargrove | "Stringbean" Jordan |
| "Butterbean" Harris | "Fight'n" White |
| "Hump" Morris | "Fingers" Eddington |
| "Moose" Robbins | "Mo" Moses |
| "Painy" Spainhour | "Monk" |
| "Red" Walser | "Shorty" Forehand |
| "Slim" Turlington | "Red" Hendrix |
| "Blackie" Kilcrease | "Herk" Williams |
| "Red" Burton | "Shorty" Fife |
| "Woodley" Spainhour | "Bird Dog" Carpenter |
| "Old Timer" Donaldson | "Rambo" Powell |
| "Bone Head" Carter | "Top Water" Wallace |
| "Soup" Rodgers | "Popeye" Tarver |
| "Jam Up" | "Pappy" Jones |
| "Bearhouse" Gammel | "Big Shorty" |
| "Howdy" Ferrell | Nathaniel "Bebby" Reed |
| "Tack Hammer" Maxwell | L.B. "Lineboard" Owens |

A CHART OF CONSANGUINITY

"Kinship Chart"

Helps to identify the relationship of those sharing common ancestors.

| O | P | GP | GGP | 3GP | 4GP | 5GP |
|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| P | S | N | GN | 2GN | 3GN | 4GN |
| GP | N | 1C | 1C | 1C | 1C | 1C |
| | | 1R | 1R | 2R | 3R | 4R |
| GGP | GN | 1C | 2C | 2C | 2C | 2C |
| | | 1R | 1R | 1R | 2R | 3R |
| 3GP | 2GN | 1C | 2C | 3C | 3C | 3C |
| | | 2R | 1R | 1R | 1R | 2R |
| 4GP | 3GN | 1C | 2C | 3C | 4C | 4C |
| | | 3R | 2R | 1R | 1R | 1R |
| 5GP | 4GN | 1C | 2C | 3C | 4C | 5C |
| | | 4R | 3R | 2R | 1R | |

Examples:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| C = Cousin | 1C = First Cousin |
| P = Parents | GGP = Great Grand Parents |
| G = Great/Grand | 2C1R = Second Cousin, Once Removed |
| N = Nephew/Niece | GN = Grand Nephew/Niece |
| O = Original Ancestors | 3GP = Great Great Grand |
| R = Removed | Parents |
| S = Sibling (brother or sister) | 5GP = Great Great Great Grand |
| | Grand Parents |

Locate one person along the top row, according to his relationship to the Original Ancestors (O). Locate the other person along the left hand column, according to his relationship to the same Original Ancestors and where the two lines cross indicates the

relationship of the two people to each other. If needed, the pattern can easily be extended.

If you and I have the same Parents (P), then we are Siblings (S).

If my Grandparents (GP) are also your Grandparents (GP), then you and I are first cousins (1C).

My Great Grand Mother's brother is my Great Grand Uncle, so I'm his GGN, because our Original Ancestors are their Parents (P), and are also my Great Great Grand Parents (GGGP).

In reverse, if someone is your third cousin (3C), it means that you both share the same great-great-grandparents (3GP).

Be sure to use the **nearest** Original Ancestors that you share or you can come up with such ridiculous things as:

Since my Grandparents are my son's Great-Grandparents, therefore my Son is my first cousin, once removed (1C1R). Whoa...!

Kith and Kin

HALF - "Half" means you share only one parent. Example: half-brothers may have the same father but different mothers, etc.

STEP - Not blood kin, but a close legal relationship due to re-marriage of a parent, such as step-mother, step-brother, step-son, etc.

DOUBLE FIRST COUSINS - Are first cousins twice, once on their Father's side and once on their Mother's side, since their Father's sibling married their Mother's sibling.

IN-LAW - They are not really blood kin but are treated as such because they married blood kin.

Example: Your Mother-in-law is not really your Mother but is treated as such because you married her daughter/son.

Also your brother-in-law is your brother because your parents are also his parents "in-law" (Mother-in-law, Father-in-law).

KITH and **KIN** - "Kith" are friends and acquaintances whereas "Kin" are blood relatives or someone treated as such in-law.

ANOTHER METHOD - The number of "G"s you share is the number of cousins you are. The difference in "G"s is the number "Removed". Example: Two people who have the same great-grand-parents (2G) are second cousins (2C). If the great-grand-parents (2G) of one person are the great-great-grand-parents (3G) of the other person, then those two people are second cousins, once removed (2C1R). They share 2G with a difference of 1G (3-2=1). Compare the chart.

Genealogy: Tracing yourself back to better people
Genealogy Lotto XXXXXXXXXXXX (Scratch here to reveal ancestor)
Ghosts are merely unsubstantiated roomers
Heredity: Everyone believes in it until their children act like fools!
How can one ancestor cause so much TROUBLE ??
I can trace my Taglines back 8 generations
I looked into my family tree and found out I was a sap
I looked up my family tree...there were two dogs using it
I researched my family tree... apparently I don't exist!
I shook my family tree, a bunch of nuts fell out
I should have asked them BEFORE they died!
I think my ancestors had several "bad heir" days
I used to have a life, then I started doing genealogy
I want to find ALL of them! So far I only have a few thousand
I'd rather look for dead people than have 'em look for me

"Along Those Lines"
6/9/2000 -

Clues Among the Family Jewels

Jewelry has always held a fascination for me. My Grandmother Morgan's jewelry case contained a number of interesting pieces of good jewelry that kept me amused on rainy days when I could not go outside to play. These were the last vestiges of a larger collection that survived the ravages of the Great Depression after my grandfather, a banker in a small town in North Carolina, lost everything when President Roosevelt declared a "bank holiday." The bank never reopened, my family's life was never the same, and most of my grandmother's jewelry was sold over time to keep the family afloat.

Perhaps because I was the only one in the family expressing an interest in it, I have inherited much of the family jewelry over the decades. A few nights ago, I was looking at some pieces and it occurred to me how much these items can sometimes communicate to us. In "Along Those Lines . . ." this week, I'd like to share some examples of the types of clues you can gather from your own family jewels.

Jewelry Basics

Jewelry has been a part of people's lives since ancient times—it is mentioned in the Bible; found in the tombs of the Egyptian pharaohs and Chinese emperors; seen in ancient paintings, sculptures, and mosaics from ancient Greece and Rome; possessed by royalty and nobility; and found in Native American, Mayan, Inca, and other societies. Over the millennia, jewelry has been used for personal adornment or as a statement about personal wealth. It has been purchased for personal use, given as a gift, and presented on special occasions. Often jewelry is personalized, with one or more initials included in the design or with engraved inscriptions. In short, jewelry is special. It is considered valuable and precious in both a financial sense and often for sentimental reasons, and it therefore survives and is passed from generation to generation.

50 Kim Kollecting

Among your own family's heirlooms, pieces of jewelry may have information to share with you. Here are some examples of information acquired from my own family's collection.

Wedding Rings and Bands

Perhaps the most tangible symbol of a couple's commitment to one another is the wedding ring. The size and quality of the ring is unimportant. The fact that a ring is somewhat modest is probably an indication of the economic times or the financial position of the groom (or the couple), not of the amount of love involved in the relationship. People married in the 1930s, for instance, were affected by the economic conditions in the Great Depression, and few couples could afford expensive rings and lavish, catered weddings.

Wedding bands can tell you a great deal about your ancestors, however. First, examine the size of the ring. It can tell you whether your ancestor had a large or small finger—perhaps a clue to the physical stature of the person. Next, study the inside of the wedding band. You may find an all-important wedding date inscribed inside that you didn't have before. Since a ring is usually engraved at the time of a wedding, the chances are that this could be a pretty good primary source. Also, look for other engravings that might yield some indication of the character of the couple. A reference to a Bible verse or some other quote may tell you something of importance. My Grandmother Morgan's wedding band is inscribed with "Ego Amo Te"—"I Love Thee" in Latin.

School Rings

School rings can provide important clues. My mother left me her high school class ring. I know it to be hers because her initials, SEW, are engraved inside. The ring itself is a diminutive thing, but it clearly shows some significant features. The face of the ring shows a crest with the letters MHS, under which is the word Mebane. These may be interpreted to indicate the name of the town Mebane, NC) in which the school was located, and the MHS (Mebane, NC) in which the school was located, and the MHS probably stands for Mebane High School. The other important feature is the Roman numeral representation of the year, MCM on one side of the crown and XXVIII on the other—1928. With this information, I could easily contact the school board in Alamance County, NC, where Mebane is located, and request school

information about my mother who, as I surmise from the ring, graduated from Mebane High School in 1928.

Pocket Watches and Watch Fobs

Pocket watches were important items for men in looking back several centuries. Not only were they important timekeeping devices, but they were also distinctive parts of a man's dress. A watch fob, worn as either an attachment to the watch or at the end of a watch chain, was an additional piece of jewelry that usually made a statement.

Examine family pocket watches for engraving, both on the outside and inside of the case. Initials or a family crest may have been engraved on the outside of a case, but more personal engravings may be found inside—both inside the face cover AND inside the works cover. Watches were popular gifts from women to men, from fathers to sons, and from companies as testimonials to valued employees. Examine, too, where the watch was made and when. Researching timepieces can sometimes provide clues as to its year of manufacture and location, which will help you determine the original owner.

In my own family, there are several interesting pocket watches. One gold watch belonged to my great-grandfather and is attached by a heavy satin striped ribbon to an 18K gold fob measuring two inches across that is the Great Seal of the United States, a memento of the United States' Centennial in 1876. Another is a railroad watch that belonged to one of my great-grandfathers. And a third is a gold wristwatch presented to my father by his employer, engraved with his name, the name of the company, and the date of his retirement.

Lapel Watches

Ladies' watches also were important timepieces. While there were, of course, wristwatches that may have been engraved, there were also lapel watches pinned to the lapel of a jacket or to a blouse. Some lapel watches were elaborately designed and disguised as brooches, and some had face covers that were spring-loaded to pop open and reveal the time. Check the inside of these cases for engravings of dates and initials also.

Locketts

Among the most personal pieces of jewelry were lockets. Highly popular among the Victorians, lockets were personal storage cases for photographs, locks of hair, slips of paper, and other highly personal mementos. Locketts were a popular presentation gift and were very often engraved. Among my family's jewelry, for example, there is an important example of a locket that provides genealogical information. This one is a gold locket measuring 1-1/4" in diameter with a heavy gold loop for suspension on a heavy chain. On the outside, both sides are engraved. One side bears the large script initials of JMW; the other side shows a scroll with the years 1856-1906. Inside are miniature photographs of a man and woman, one on each side. This locket was a gift from my great-grandmother to my great-grandfather, Joseph McKnitt Wilson, on the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1906. The locket verifies for me the correct year of their marriage and, in fact, contains the only known surviving photograph of my great-grandfather.

Medallions, Medals, Pendants, and Charms

Among the treasures in your family's collection, you may find other metal jewelry that has been engraved or stamped to commemorate some important occasion. I have a bracelet consisting of a gold chain and a gold, crenellate-edge disk. On one side is engraved the word "Scholarship" and the year 1921; the name Mary Allen Morgan, who was my father's sister, is engraved on the other side. Based on my knowledge of her date of birth, I can determine that she was probably fifteen years old when she received the bracelet, and I can hypothesize that this was a public school academic award. It only leaves effort on my part to contact the school to see if they have more information for me.

Charm bracelets have been popular items for engraved gifts. Medals of many sorts, including those for valorous military, civilian, and social service, often contain names, dates, locations, and additional details.

Connecting the Links

It is important to reexamine family jewelry pieces from the perspective of what clues or details they may provide. Certainly, there are other types of family jewelry you might possess besides

the examples discussed above. Some pieces may provide pointers for you, while others may tell you nothing. However, it's worth investigating one way or the other. And while you're at it, document the information you find and preserve a written record to accompany each piece of jewelry for the next generation. After all, you will be passing on an even greater legacy when you include the stories behind the jewelry.

Happy Hunting!

George

George G. Morgan is a proud member of the International Society of Family History Writers and Editors, Inc. (ISFHWI). He would like to hear from you at adl@chaseminors.com, but due to the volume of e-mail received, he is unable to answer every e-mail message received. Please note that he cannot assist you with your individual research. Visit George's Web site at <http://chaseminors.com> for information about speaking engagements. George is also the author of "The Genealogy Forum on America Online," which is available in the Ancestry Online Store.

Old Occupations

Accomptant - Accountant
Almoner - Giver of charity to the needy
Amanuensis - Secretary or stenographer
Artificer - A soldier mechanic who does repairs

Baillie - Bailiff

Baxter - Baker

Bluestocking - Female writer

Boniface - Keeper of an inn

Brazier - One who works with brass

Brewster - Beer manufacturer

Brightsmith - Metal Worker

Burgonmaster - Mayor

Caulker - One who filled up cracks (in ships or windows or seems to make them watertight by using tar or oakum-hem fiber produced by taking old ropes apart.

Chaisemaker - Carriage maker

Chandler - Dealer or trader; one who makes or sells candles; retailer of groceries, ship supplier

Chiffonnier - Wig maker

Clark - Clerk

Clerk - Clergyman, cleric

Clicker - The servant of a salesman who stood at the door to invite customers; one who received the matter in the galley from the compositors and arranged it in due form ready for printing; one who makes eyelet holes in boots using a machine which clicked.

Cohen - Priest

Collier - Coal miner

Colporteur - Peddler of books

Cooper - One who makes or repairs vessels made of staves & hoops, such as casks, barrels, tubs, etc.

Cordwainer - Shoemaker, originally any leather worker using leather from

Cordova/Cordoba in Spain

Costermonger - Peddler of fruits and vegetables

Crocker - Potter

Crowner - Coroner

Currier - One who dresses the coat of a horse with a currycomb; one who tanned leather by incorporating oil or grease

Docker - Stevedore, dock worker who loads and unloads cargo

Dowser - One who finds water using a rod or witching stick

Draper - A dealer in dry goods

Drayman - One who drives a long strong cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads

Dresser - A surgeon's assistant in a hospital

Drover - One who drives cattle, sheep, etc. to market; a dealer in cattle

Duffer - Peddler

Factor - Agent, commission merchant; one who acts or transacts business for another; Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate.

Farrier - A blacksmith, one who shoes horses

Faulkner - Falconer

Fellmonger - One who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making

Fletcher - One who made bows and arrows

Fuller - One who fuls cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing; one who cleans and

finishes cloth

Gaoler - A keeper of the goal, a jailer

Glazier - Window glassman Hacker - Maker of hoes

Hatcheler - One who combed out or carded

flax

Haymonger - Dealer in hay

Hayward - Keeper of fences

Higler - Itinerant peddler

Hillier - Roof tiler

Hind - A farm laborer

Holster - A groom who took care of horses, often at an inn

Hooker - Reaper

Hooper - One who made hoops for casks and barrels

Huckster - Sells small wares

Husbandman - A farmer who cultivated the land

Jagger - Fish peddler

Journeyman - One who had served his apprenticeship and mastered his craft, not bound to serve a master, but hired by the

day.

Joyner / Joiner - A skilled carpenter

Keeler - Bargeman

Kempster - Wool comber

Lardner - Keeper of the cupboard

Lavender - Washer woman

Lederer - Leather maker

Leech - Physician

Longshoreman - Stevedore

Lorner - Maker of horse gear

Malender - Farmer

Maltster - Brewer

Manciple - A steward
 Mason - Bricklayer
 Mintmaster - One who issued local currency
 Monger - Seller of goods (ale, fish)
 Muleskinner - Teamster
 Neatherder - Herds cows
 Ordinary Keeper- Innkeeper with fixed prices
 Pattern Maker - A maker of a clog shod with an iron ring. A clog was a wooden pole with a pattern cut into the end
 Peregrinator - Itinerant wanderer
 Peruker - A wig maker
 Pettifogger - A shyster lawyer
 Pigman - Crockery dealer
 Plumber - One who applied sheet lead for roofing andset lead frames for plain or stained glass windows.
 Porter - Door keeper
 Puddler - Wrought iron worker
 Quarrier- Quarry worker
 Rigger - Hoist tackle worker
 Ripper - Seller of fish
 Roper - Maker of rope or nets
 Saddler - One who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses.
 Sawbones- Physician
 Sawyer - One who saws; carpenter
 Schmacker - Shoemaker
 Scribler - A minor or worthless author
 Scrivener - Professional or public copyist or writer; notary public
 Scrutiner - Election judge
 Shrieve / SheriffSlater - Roofer
 Slopeller- Seller of ready-made clothes in a **slop shop**

Snobscoat / Snob - One who repaired shoes
 Sorter - Tailor
 Spinster - A woman who spins or an unmarried woman
 Spurrer - Maker of spurs
 Squire - Country gentleman; farm owner; justice of peace
 Stuff gown - Junior barrister
 Stuff gownsman - Junior barrister
 Supercargo - Officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship.
 Tanner - One who tans (cures) animal hides into leather
 Tapley - One who puts the tap in an ale cask
 Tasker - Reaper
 Teamster - One who drives a team for **hauling**
 Thatcher - Roofer
 Tide waiter - Customs inspector
 Tinker - An itinerant tin pot and pan seller and repairman
 Tipstaff - Policeman
 Traversers - Toll bridge collection
 Tucker - Cleaner of cloth goods
 Turner - A person who turns wood on a lathe into **spindles**
 Victualer - A tavern keeper, or one who provides an army, navy, or ship with food
 Vulcan - Blacksmith
 Wagoner - Teamster not for hire
 Wainwright - Wagon maker
 Waiter - Customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide to collect duty on goods brought in.

Descendants of Hiram David Goyne

Waterman - Boatman who plies for hire
 Webster - Operator of looms
 Wharfinger - Owner of a wharf
 Wheelwright - One who made or repaired wheels; wheeled carriages, etc.
 Whitesmith - Tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
 Whitewing - Street sweeper
 Whitster - Bleach of cloth
 Wright - Workman, especially a construction worker
 Yeoman - Farmer who owns his own land

Compiled by Dan Burrows
 "I put these 130 items together from many sources and used it as a handout for our local Orange County (NY) Genealogical Society. I was asked by many recipients if the CHART could be forwarded to other lists or used in local newsletters. The answer is yes -- please share this information."
 Dan Burrows - dburrows1@juno.com

1 Hiram David Goyne b: 10 May 1847 in Ashley Co, AR d: 03 Jan 1933 in Ashley Co, AR
 ..+Docia Miranda Carter b: 28 Jul 1840 d: 22 Feb 1903 in Ashley Co, AR
 2 William Randolph Goyne d: in Ashley Co, AR
 +Mildred S. (Mit) Miller b: 21 May 1871 in AR d: 02 May 1924
 0..... 3 Edna Goyne Mildred S. "Mit" Miller Dau of James W. & Lucy Mildred Carter
 +Rudolph Scherer
 3 William "Bill" Goyne b: 1899 in Ashley Co, AR d: 1961 in Ashley Co, AR
 +Velma S Peacock b: 13 Dec 1907 d: 14 Jan 1995 in Ashley Co, AR
 4 William Martin Goyne
 4 Raymond Guy Goyne
 3 Elvin Goyne
 3 Lela Goyne
 +Jake Eidt
 3 Harrie Goyne
 +??? Collier
 3 Docia Goyne
 2 Julia Goyne
 +???Freeland
 2 John Edward Goyne b: 08 May 1873 d: 24 Nov 1963 in Ashley Co, AR
 +Jeanette "Nettie" Draper b: 27 Sep 1874 d: 01 Mar 1943 in Ashley Co, AR
 3 Oris S Goyne b: 24 Jan 1905 in Ashley Co, AR d: 08 Dec 1985 in Ashley Co, AR
 +Eula Mae Peacock b: 31 Aug 1911 d: 04 Dec 1997 in Ashley Co, AR
 4 Sue Goyne b: Abt. 1935 in Crossett, Ashley, AR
 +???Aulds
 4 Luther Goyne b: Abt. 1937 in Crossett, Ashley, AR
 4 Larry Goyne b: Abt. 1939 in Crossett, Ashley, AR
 4 Bruce Goyne b: Abt. 1950 in Crossett, Ashley, AR
 +Becky???
 4 Sharon Goyne b: Abt. 1952 in Crossett, Ashley, AR
 +Ted Sisson
 3 John Ersel Goyne b: 24 Feb 1900 in Ashley Co, AR d: 31 Dec 1974 in Ashley Co, AR
 ^ +OuidaMuse b: 25 Apr 1915 d: 06 Feb 1932 in Ashley Co, AR
 AR
 *2nd Wife of John Ersel Goyne:
 +Jesse Hill b: 12 Jan 1907 in Ashley Co, AR d: 10 Apr 1975 in Ashley Co, AR

Descendants of Charles W Moravits

1 Charles W Moravits b: 01 Mar 1858 in Panna Maria, Kames, TX d: 11 Jun 1937 in Stockdale, Wilson, TX ..
 +Francis Lee Thomas b: 03 Feb 1872 in Arkansas m:
 12 Feb 1890 d: 23 Jan 1963 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 2 Gertrude Moravits b: 1896 in Wilson Co, TX
 2 Howard Moravits b: 20 Aug 1897 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 d: 02 Feb 1956 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 q 2 Leland Lyle Moravits
 b: 05 Dec 1903 d: Jan 1966 in
 San Antonio, Bexar, TX ..
 2 Lyle Leland Moravits b: 05
 Dec 1903 d: 18 Apr 1981 in
 Medina Co, TX
 2 Lee William Moravits b: 20 Feb 1906 in Mena, AR d: 13 Oct
 1978 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 +Daisy Lee Hagman b: 19 Jun 1911 in Texas d: 03 Nov 1999 in
 Smithville, Bastrop, TX
 3 Patricia Ann Moravits b: 14 Jul 1945 in Harris Co, TX
 +??? Rucks
 3 Daisy Lee Moravits b: 20 Aug 1929 in San Antonio,
 Bexar, TX
 +Mike Keppler
 4 Male Keppler

*Charles W Moravits b: 01 Mar 1858 in Panna Maria, Kames, TX d: 11 Jun 1937 in Stockdale, Wilson, TX ..
 +Francis Lee Thomas b: 03 Feb 1872 in Arkansas m:
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 2 Howard Moravits b: 20 Aug 1897 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 d: 02 Feb 1956 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 q 2 Leland Lyle Moravits
 b: 05 Dec 1903 d: Jan 1966 in
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 2 Lyle Leland Moravits b: 05
 Dec 1903 d: 18 Apr 1981 in
 Medina Co, TX
 2 Lee William Moravits b: 20 Feb 1906 in Mena, AR d: 13 Oct
 1978 in San Antonio, Bexar, TX
 +Daisy Lee Hagman b: 19 Jun 1911 in Texas d: 03 Nov 1999 in
 Smithville, Bastrop, TX
 3 Patricia Ann Moravits b: 14 Jul 1945 in Harris Co, TX
 +??? Rucks
 3 Daisy Lee Moravits b: 20 Aug 1929 in San Antonio,
 Bexar, TX
 +Mike Keppler
 4 Male Keppler*

Descendants of Mary A Maria Miller

1 Mary A Maria Miller b: 1821 Parents: William Miller & Morning
 Smith
 .. +William H Ray b: Abt. 1820 in Alabama m: 28 Aug 1842 in
 Winston Co, MS
 2 James W Ray b: Abt. 1844
 2 Drucilla Matilda I Ray b: 09 Sep 1845
 2 William A W "Wash" Ray b: Abt. 1846
 +Mary Elizabeth Greenlee b: Abt. 1846
 3 Lucenda C Ray b: Abt. 1862
 3 James Henry "Jim" Ray b: 05 Apr 1864
 3 J Willie "Bill" Ray b: 1868
 3 AD Ray b: Abt. 1875
 3 SARay b: Abt. 1876
 3 Elijah Abraham Ray b: 1877
 3 WPRay b: Abt. 1879
 3 SERay b: Abt. 1880
 2 Matilda J Ray b: Abt. 1848
 2 Mary E Ray b: Abt. 1849
 +Andy Greenlee
 3 Jaf Greenlee
 +Unknown
 4 John W Greenlee
 2 Elijah S Ray d: in Chester, Choctaw Co, MS
 +Ellie??? b: 10 Jul 1851 m: Abt. 1873
 3 Samuel Ray b: 25 Aug 1874
 3 Laura E Ray b: 20 Oct 1875
 3 Thomas Ray b: 16 Sep 1876
 3 Maggie M Ray b: 21 Nov 1877
 2 Elisha Asbury Ray b: 24 Oct 1852 in Mississippi d: 16 Aug
 1936 in Chester, Sunflower, MS
 +Margaret Tannie Sanders b: 24 Oct 1862 in Chester, Choctaw
 Co, MS m: 16 Mar 1876
 3 Henry Harman Ray b: 04 Nov 1876
 3 William David Ray b: 22 Dec 1877 d: 1944
 .. +Minnie A Wiltshire m: 13 Dec 1900 in Choctaw Co,
 MS
 ~~~~~  
 4 Ida Mae Ray b: Abt. 1901  
 .... +??? Strawbridge  
 .... \*2nd Husband of Ida Mae Ray:  
 .... +??? Lindsey  
 .... 4 Charles H Ray b: 1902  
 .... 4 Joseph E "Mack" Ray b: 1903  
 .... +Unknown  
 .... 5 Male Ray  
 .... 4 William Cade Ray b: 27 Mar 1907 in Merigold, MS  
 d: 22 Sep 1974 in Clarksdale, MS

..... +Carrie Belle Weeks  
 ..... 5 Curtis Cade Ray b: 20 Oct 1930 d: 11 May 1990  
 ..... +??? Stewart  
 ..... 6 Female Ray  
 ..... 6 Male Ray  
 ..... 5 Carrie Bernice Ray b: 26 Dec  
 ..... 5 Walter Haskel Ray  
 ..... 5 Winford Ray  
 ..... 5 Martha Jean Ray  
 ..... 5 Baby Girl Ray  
 ..... 4 Walter David Ray b: 1908  
 ..... 4 Minnie Lee Ray b: Abt. 1910  
 ..... 3 Samuel Robert Ray b: 20 Oct 1879 in Chester, Choctaw Co, MS d: 29 Jun 1942 in Memphis, Shelby, TN  
 ..... +Edna Mable Black b: 02 Dec 1882 in Akerman, Choctaw, MS m: 08 Aug 1899  
 ..... 4 Irma Bessie Ray b: 15 Mar 1908 in Chester, Choctaw Co, MS d: 22 Apr 1984 in Memphis, Shelby, TN  
 ..... +Luther McKinney Sr Hollie b: 09 Feb 1897 in Clarksdale, Coahoma, MS m: 25 Jan 1922 in Dundee, Tunica, MS  
 ..... 5 Luther McKinney Jr Hollie b: 10 Jul 1925 in Panola Co, MS  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... +??? Earnest  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... +??? Earnest  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... +??? Earnest  
 ..... 6 Male Earnest  
 ..... 6 Male Earnest  
 ..... 5 Margaret Colleen Hollie b: 28 Apr 1937 in Memphis, Shelby, TN d: 27 Sep 1983 in Memphis, Shelby, TN  
 ..... +??? Clevenger  
 ..... 6 Female Clevenger  
 ..... 6 Male Clevenger  
 ..... 6 Male Clevenger  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie

..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... +??? Conner  
 ..... 6 Male Jr Conner  
 ..... 6 Kenneth Clay Conner b: 21 Oct 1951  
 ..... 6 Male Conner  
 ..... 6 Female Conner  
 ..... 6 Female Conner  
 ..... 4 Dovie Mable Ray b: 08 Feb 1906 in Chester, Choctaw Co, MS d: 28 Feb 1966 in Memphis, Shelby, TN ... +David Dudley Hollie b: 18 Sep 1900 in Clarksdale, Coahoma, MS  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 5 Dorothy Virginia Hollie b: 13 Aug 1927 in Mississippi d: 18 May 1986 in Memphis, Shelby, TN  
 ..... +??? Walker  
 ..... \*2nd Husband of Dorothy Virginia Hollie:  
 ..... +??? McKinney  
 ..... 5 Female Hollie 5 Female Hollie 5 Female Hollie  
 ..... 5 Male Hollie  
 ..... 4 Hester Smith Ray b: 1902  
 ..... 4 Thelma Ruth Ray b: 1904  
 ..... 4 Taylor Black Ray b: 1912  
 ..... 4 Delbert Asberry Ray b: 15 Jan 1914 d: 15 Aug 1915  
 ..... 4 Samuel Duvall Ray  
 ..... 4 Male Ray  
 ..... 3 John James Ray  
 ..... 3 Daniel Ray  
 ..... 3 Austin Asbury Ray  
 ..... 3 Elisha Thomas Ray  
 ..... 3 Aaron Buford Ray  
 ..... 3 Ephram Silas Ray  
 ..... 3 Margaret Taurie Ray  
 ..... 3 Walter Cicero Ray  
 ..... 3 Jasper Louis Ray  
 ..... 3 Leonard Cephes Ray  
 ..... 3 Ada Belle Ray  
 ..... 3 Estella Victoria Ray  
 ..... 3 Lucy Othelia Ray  
 ..... 2 Sarah H D Ray b: Abt. 1859



# Answers to Arkansas Quiz

- 2 Uriah A Ray b: Abt. 1861
- 2 John Harmon Ray b: 12 Jan 1862 in Mississippi d: 20 Jan 1933 in Chester, Chocataw Co, MS .... +Drucilla Mary Elizabeth Ray b: 17 Oct 1845 m: 02 Sep 1880
- 3 Beulah Jemimah Ray b: 18 Sep 1883 d: 25 Oct 1972
- ..... +James Alex Henderson b: 22 Feb 1884 m: 02 Dec 1907
- ..... 4 Bervie Mae Henderson b: 31 Dec 1910 d: 1998
- ..... +Victor Davis Vaughn
- ..... 5 Male Vaughn
- ..... 4 Dolly Jo Henderson b: 27 Jan 1916
- ..... 4 Beulah Louise Henderson b: 03 Jan 1913
- ..... 4 ruby Mae Henderson b: 03 Sep 1908
- ..... 3 Joseph Meek Ray b: 15 Jun 1888 d: 31 Dec 1967
- ..... +LauraNeely m: Abt. 1906
- ..... 4 Lester Leroy Ray b: 03 Aug 1907
- ..... 4 James Hester Ray b: 06 Aug 1909 d: 23 Jan 1984
- ..... +Lorene Dean b: Abt. 1912 m: 06 Aug 1938
- ..... 4 Preston Ray b: 15Nov1911
- ..... 4 Bertha Mae Ray b: 16 Dec 1913
- ..... 4 Molly Estell Ray b: 07 Jan 1916
- ..... 3 Lilly Elizabeth Ray b: 01 May 1882 d: 06 Mar 1963
- ..... +Charlie H Shaw m: 04 Jul 1903
- ..... 4 Irma Zelia Shaw b: 11 Oct 1904 d: 07 Apr 1984
- ..... +George Murry
- ..... 5 Louis Charles Murry
- ..... 4 Verna Mae Shaw b: 25 Dec 1907
- ..... +Clarence E Pope
- ..... 5 Female Pope
- ..... \*2nd Husband of Verna Mae Shaw:
- ..... +Lloyd Meader
- ..... 4 Velma Clare Shaw b: 22 Oct 1909
- ..... +GlenGray
- ..... \*2nd Husband of Velma Clare Shaw:
- ..... +Charles "Chuck" Gray
- ..... 4 Marvin Wiggins Shaw b: 27 Feb 1912
- ..... 3 Arthur Nathaniel Ray b: 07 Apr 1885 d: 16 Feb 1954 in Detroit, MI
- ..... +Susan Francis Ray b: 01 Jul 1888 m: Abt. 1908
- ..... 4 Edward Nathaniel Ray b: 05 Aug 1909
- 2 DicieCRay b: Abt. 1865

1. Beebe
2. Crossett
3. Hot Springs
4. Stamps
5. Little Rock
6. Pochontas
7. Mayflower
8. Stuttgart
9. Hamburg
10. Magnolia
11. Marshall
12. Bald Knob
13. Truman
14. Mountain Home
15. Pine Bluff
16. Newport
17. Texarkana
18. Forrest City
19. Lonoke
20. Rosebud
21. Prescott
22. Charleston
23. Cotton Plant
24. Walnut Ridge
25. Smackover



|          |               |    |           |              |    |          |             |    |           |               |    |
|----------|---------------|----|-----------|--------------|----|----------|-------------|----|-----------|---------------|----|
| Adams    | Jesse         | 3  | Callaway  | William C.   | 12 | Finch    | William C.  | 27 | Gray      | Charles "Chu  | 65 |
| Adams    | Martin A.     | 3  | Carpenter | Enoch        | 11 | Finch    | Bill        | 29 | Green     | Pappy         | 46 |
| Adams    | S.E.O.        | 3  | Carpenter | Bird Dog     | 46 | Finch    | William     | 35 | Greenlee  | Mary Elizabe  | 62 |
| Allen    | S.H.          | 3  | Carson    | William      | 12 | Finch    | Georgia Ann | 38 | Greenlee  | Jef           | 62 |
| Allen    | W.H.          | 3  | Carson    | Joseph J.    | 12 | Finch    | Edgar       | 38 | Greenlee  | Andy          | 62 |
| Anderson | James E.      | 4  | Carter    | Bonehead     | 46 | Finch    | Bill        | 39 | Greenlee  | John W.       | 62 |
| Andrews  | James G.      | 4  | Carter    | Docia Mirand | 60 | Forehand | Bill        | 43 | Guthrie   | Virginia      | 39 |
| Andrews  | Richard       | 4  | Cash      | John         | 11 | Freeland | Shorty      | 46 | Hagman    | Daisy Lee     | 61 |
| Andrews  | Nathaniel     | 4  | Cash      | James        | 11 | Fryer    | Jerry       | 45 | Hale      | H.C.          | 33 |
| Ashcraft | J.A.          | 4  | Chandler  | W.W.         | 10 | Galloway | Issac       | 45 | Hann      | Maurice       | 45 |
| Atkerson | Henry         | 4  | Childers  | William      | 13 | Gammell  | Beathouse   | 46 | Hargrove  | Catfish       | 45 |
| Atkins   | William       | 5  | Christie  | Josiah A.    | 11 | Garrison | M.B.        | 33 | Harris    | Simon Sherr   | 18 |
| Bailey   | T.B.          | 33 | Clemens   | William      | 10 | Gates    | Mr.         | 38 | Harris    | Sarah         | 18 |
| Baker    | George W.     | 5  | Clevenger | Benjamin     | 63 | Goyne    | Hiram David | 60 | Harris    | Fannie        | 18 |
| Bangston | Lewis         | 7  | Cobb      | John         | 10 | Goyne    | William     | 60 | Harris    | Isam Green    | 19 |
| Barnes   | B.W.          | 9  | Collier   | Isham        | 33 | Goyne    | Edna        | 60 | Harris    | Simon Sherr   | 19 |
| Barnes   | Mrs. I.M.     | 26 | Colvin    | Kenneth Clay | 64 | Goyne    | Raymond gu  | 60 | Harris    | Charles Tillm | 19 |
| Barnes   | Iley          | 40 | Cone      | David        | 13 | Goyne    | Elvin       | 60 | Harris    | Sarah         | 20 |
| Barnwell | Harvey A.     | 6  | Conner    | Robert R.    | 12 | Goyne    | Hattie      | 60 | Harris    | Liza          | 20 |
| Barry    | W.T.          | 33 | Cothern   | W.A.         | 32 | Goyne    | Docia       | 60 | Harris    | C.T.          | 21 |
| Battrell | Charles       | 45 | Cox       | William      | 13 | Goyne    | John Edward | 60 | Harris    | Simon Sherr   | 21 |
| Beach    | Dr. Irving T. | 8  | Coyate    | P.S.S.       | 11 | Goyne    | Oris S.     | 60 | Hastings  | Butterbean    | 46 |
| Bell     | Blille        | 21 | Coyate    | Edward Sava  | 38 | Goyne    | Sue         | 60 | Havis     | John          | 29 |
| Bennett  | Oliver        | 7  | Craig     | J.L.         | 12 | Goyne    | Luther      | 60 | Havis     | John          | 30 |
| Biemann  | W.S.          | 7  | Crawford  | John b.      | 13 | Goyne    | Larry       | 60 | Helm      | Sam           | 42 |
| Black    | J.K.P.        | 63 | Crossett  | James        | 28 | Goyne    | Bruce       | 60 | Henderson | James Alex    | 65 |
| Black    | Edna Mable    | 38 | Cureton   | James A.     | 30 | Goyne    | Sharon      | 60 | Henderson | Bervie Mae    | 65 |
| Boardman | Mr.           | 7  | Daugherty | James A.     | 31 | Gray     | John Ersel  | 65 | Henderson | Dolly Jo      | 65 |
| Bolger   | G.J.          | 10 | Davis     | James A.     | 32 |          | Glen        |    | Henderson | Beulah Louis  | 65 |
| Boyd     | M.L.          | 5  | Davis     | James A.     |    |          |             |    |           |               |    |
| Bradley  | D.C.          | 8  | Davis     | James A.     |    |          |             |    |           |               |    |
| Bradley  | G.W.          | 32 | Davis     | James A.     |    |          |             |    |           |               |    |
| Bradley  | John M.       |    | Davis     | James A.     |    |          |             |    |           |               |    |



|           |                |      |            |                |    |          |                  |    |     |                |    |
|-----------|----------------|------|------------|----------------|----|----------|------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|
| Henderson | Ruby Mae       | 65   | McKinney   | Hanna          | 41 | Pleasant | Col.             | 21 | Ray | Carrie Bernic  | 63 |
| Hendrix   | Red            | 46   | McKinney   | Hanna          | 42 | Pope     | Clarence E.      | 65 | Ray | Walter Haske   | 63 |
| Herring   | Samuel         | 32   | McKinney   |                |    | Posey    | Ben              | 39 | Ray | Winford        | 63 |
| Hill      | Jesse          | 60   | Meader     | Lloyd          | 64 | Powell   | Rambo            | 46 | Ray | Martha Jean    | 63 |
| Hollie    | Luther McKin   | 63   | Medari     | F.F.           | 32 | Ray      | William H.       | 62 | Ray | Baby girl      | 63 |
| Hollie    | Male           | 63   | Miller     | Mildred "Mitt" | 60 | Ray      | James W.         | 62 | Ray | Walter David   | 63 |
| Hollie    | Female         | 63   | Miller     | Mary Francis   | 61 | Ray      | Drucilla Matli   | 62 | Ray | Minnie Lee     | 63 |
| Hollie    | Margaret Col   | 63   | Miller     | Mary A. Marti  | 62 | Ray      | William A. "W.   | 62 | Ray | Sammuel Robe   | 63 |
| Hollie    | Dorothy Virgil | 64   | Miller     | William        | 62 | Ray      | Lucenda C.       | 62 | Ray | Irma Bessie    | 63 |
| Hughes    | W.W.           | 32   | Miller     | Delma Fay      | 44 | Ray      | James Henry      | 62 | Ray | Dovie Mable    | 64 |
| Ivey      | J.W.           | 33   | Mills      | Charles w.     | 61 | Ray      | J. Willie "Bill" | 62 | Ray | Hester         | 64 |
| Jackson   | Squeaky        | 46   | Moravits   | Gertrude       | 61 | Ray      | A.D.             | 62 | Ray | Thelma         | 64 |
| Johnson   | Bryant         | 33   | Moravits   | Howard         | 61 | Ray      | S.A.R.           | 62 | Ray | Taylor Back    | 64 |
| Jones     | Pappy          | 46   | Moravits   | Leland Lyle    | 61 | Ray      | Elijah Abrah     | 62 | Ray | Delbert Asbe   | 64 |
| Jordan    | Stringbean     | 46   | Moravits   | Lyle Leland    | 61 | Ray      | W.P.             | 62 | Ray | Samuel Duve    | 64 |
| Keeling   | W.A.           | 21   | Moravits   | Lee William    | 61 | Ray      | S.E.R.           | 62 | Ray | John James     | 64 |
| Kelly     | Briar Patch    | 45   | Moravits   | Patricia       | 61 | Ray      | Matilda J.       | 62 | Ray | Daniel         | 64 |
| Keppler   | Mike           | 61   | Moravits   | Daisy Lee      | 61 | Ray      | Mary E.          | 62 | Ray | Austin Asbur   | 64 |
| Kiicrease | Blackie        | 46   | Morris     | Hump           | 46 | Ray      | Elijah S.        | 62 | Ray | Elisha Thome   | 64 |
| Kinibrew  | Rose           | 38   | Murphy     | George         | 65 | Ray      | Samuel           | 62 | Ray | Aaron Buford   | 64 |
| Last Name | First name     | Page | Murphy     | Louis Charles  | 65 | Ray      | Laura E.         | 62 | Ray | Ephram Silas   | 64 |
| Lindsey   |                | 62   | Muse       | Ouida          | 60 | Ray      | Thomas           | 62 | Ray | Margaret Tau   | 64 |
| Lyle      | Edith          | 40   | Neely      | Laura          | 65 | Ray      | Maggie M.        | 62 | Ray | Walter Cicerc  | 64 |
| Madera    | Augustus       | 32   | Newell     | Mary Harris    | 20 | Ray      | Elisha Asbur     | 62 | Ray | Jasper Louis   | 64 |
| Mann      | Dauber         | 45   | O'Neal     | J.A.           | 33 | Ray      | Henry Harna      | 62 | Ray | Leonard Cepi   | 64 |
| Martin    | J.W.           | 32   | Owens      | Mutt           | 46 | Ray      | William Davic    | 62 | Ray | Ada Belle      | 64 |
| Maxwell   | Tack Hamme     | 46   | Owens      | Linerboard     | 46 | Ray      | Ida Mae          | 62 | Ray | Estelle Victor | 64 |
| McCain    | Chicken        | 46   | Peacock    | Velma          | 60 | Ray      | Charles H.       | 62 | Ray | Lucy Othelia   | 64 |
| McCline   | Jacobs         | 10   | Peacock    | Eula Mae       | 60 | Ray      | Joseph E. "M.    | 62 | Ray | Sarah H.D.     | 64 |
| McClure   | John           | 32   | Pearson    | Alice          | 41 | Ray      | William Cade     | 62 | Ray | Uriah          | 65 |
| McConnell | Big Mac        | 45   | Pearson    | Alice          | 43 | Ray      | Curtis Cade      | 63 | Ray | John Harmon    | 65 |
| McCowan   | Judge          | 32   | Pennington | Hosstly        | 46 | Ray      | Male             | 63 | Ray | Beulah Jemir   | 65 |
| McDuffey  | Bird           | 6    | Phillips   | Gus            | 42 | Ray      | Female           | 63 | Ray | Drucilla Mary  | 65 |



|           |                 |    |              |              |    |             |              |    |
|-----------|-----------------|----|--------------|--------------|----|-------------|--------------|----|
| Ray       | Joseph Meek     | 65 | Spainhour    | Painy        | 46 | Withers     | Amelia Finch | 26 |
| Ray       | Lester Leroy    | 65 | Spainhour    | Woodley      | 46 | Withers     | Capt. Robert | 26 |
| Ray       | James Heste     | 65 | Spivey       | Dr. C.E.     | 40 | Withers     | Will         | 27 |
| Ray       | Preston         | 65 | Spivey       | Dr.          | 42 | Withers     | Jim          | 27 |
| Ray       | Bertha Mae      | 65 | Sprague      | Daniel       | 33 | Withers     | John         | 27 |
| Ray       | Molly Estelle   | 65 | Spragins     | Daniel       | 34 | Withers     | Frank        | 27 |
| Ray       | Lilly Elizabeth | 65 | Steele       | Gen.         | 22 | Withers     | Mary Enna    | 27 |
| Ray       | Arthur Nathai   | 65 | Strawbridge  |              | 62 | Withers     | Ella         | 27 |
| Ray       | Susan Franci    | 65 | Tarver       | Popeye       | 46 | Withers     | Ida          | 27 |
| Ray       | Edward Nathi    | 65 | Tatum        | B.F.         | 32 | Withers     | Amelia Finch | 27 |
| Ray       | Bebby           | 46 | Tatum        | T.J.         | 32 | Woods       | Dr.          | 40 |
| Rhodes    | Dusty           | 44 | Tatum        | Benjamin     | 32 | Woods       | Fannie       | 18 |
| Rice      | Earl            | 40 | Tatum        | Nelson       | 32 | Worthington | A.L.         | 30 |
| Robbins   | Moose           | 46 | Thomas       | Francis Lee  | 61 | Worthington | A.L.         | 31 |
| Rodgers   | Soup            | 46 | Thomas       | Benjamin     | 61 |             |              |    |
| Rowell    | F.S.            | 33 | Tucker       | Patricia     | 35 |             |              |    |
| Rucks     |                 | 61 | Turlington   | Slim         | 46 |             |              |    |
| Sanders   | Margaret Tau    | 62 | Turner       | M.E.         | 33 |             |              |    |
| Scherer   | Rudolph         | 60 | Utter        | Bill         | 42 |             |              |    |
| Setzler   | Dr.             | 40 | Vaughn       | Victor Davis | 65 |             |              |    |
| Shaw      | Charles         | 65 | Wallace      | Top Water    | 46 |             |              |    |
| Shaw      | Irma Zelia      | 65 | Waiser       | Red          | 46 |             |              |    |
| Shaw      | Verna Mae       | 65 | Weeks        | Carrie Belle | 63 |             |              |    |
| Shaw      | Velma Clare     | 65 | White        | H. King      | 33 |             |              |    |
| Shaw      | Marvin Wigge    | 65 | White        | Fight'n      | 46 |             |              |    |
| Shoup     | Gen.            | 21 | Williams     | Herk         | 46 |             |              |    |
| Sisson    | Ted             | 60 | Wiltshire    | Minnie A.    | 62 |             |              |    |
| Smalley   | Preston         | 32 | Witherington | Gus          | 28 |             |              |    |
| Smith     | Thomas J.       | 32 | Witherington | A.L.         | 29 |             |              |    |
| Smith     | Gen. Kirby      | 34 | Witherington | A.L.         | 31 |             |              |    |
| Smith     | Dr. M.L.        | 40 | Witherington | A.L.         | 32 |             |              |    |
| Smith     | Morning         | 62 | Witherington | Gus          | 33 |             |              |    |
| Spainhour | Claude          | 44 | Witherington | A.L.         | 34 |             |              |    |

|             |              |    |
|-------------|--------------|----|
| Withers     | Amelia Finch | 26 |
| Withers     | Capt. Robert | 26 |
| Withers     | Will         | 27 |
| Withers     | Jim          | 27 |
| Withers     | John         | 27 |
| Withers     | Frank        | 27 |
| Withers     | Mary Enna    | 27 |
| Withers     | Ella         | 27 |
| Withers     | Ida          | 27 |
| Withers     | Amelia Finch | 27 |
| Woods       | Dr.          | 40 |
| Woolridge   | Fannie       | 18 |
| Worthington | A.L.         | 30 |
| Worthington | A.L.         | 31 |



# *K in ollecting*



A Quarterly Devoted to Genealogical Research in Ashley County, Arkansas

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